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ABSTRACT

Arranged alphabetically by main topic, this bibliography cites 322 doctoral dissertations, written between 1970 and 1974, pertaining to various aspects of poverty. Where possible, annotations have been written to present the kernel idea of the work. In many instances, additional subject headings which reflect important secondary thrusts are also included. Topics covered include: rural poverty; access and delivery of services (i.e., food, health, medical, social, and family planning services); employment; health care; legal services; public welfare; adoptions, transracial; the aged; anomie; antipoverty programs; attitudes of Blacks, Congressmen, minorities, residents, retailers, and the poor; bilingual-bicultural education; discrimination in employment and housing; social services; social welfare; Blacks, Chicanos, and Puerto Ricans; participation of poor in decision making; poverty in history; education; community participation; culture of poverty; and attitudes toward fertility, social services, welfare, and the poor. Author and subject indices are included to facilitate the location of a work. The dissertations are available at the institutions where the degrees were earned or from University Microfilms. (NQ)

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POVERTY-RELATED TOPICS FOUND IN DISSERTATIONS: A BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Introduction

There is a hidden wealth of information available in that standard Ph. D. final product, the doctoral dissertation. It is indeed a pity that so much doctoral research work is seen by a very small audience limited usually to the department which grants the degree. Only a small proportion of dissertational research is turned into a book, and even then, the time lag between initial research and final publication is apt to be long. This index is an attempt to help poverty researchers locate interdisciplinary information sources. In this index, we have tried to include a range of topics not only on the various socioeconomic aspects of poverty but also on related cross-disciplinary fields which provide interesting research and policy implications. We have chosen the time span 1970-1974 as one which is of special significance at the moment to researchers.

The material is arranged alphabetically by main topic. To facilitate the location of a work, there is an author index beginning on page 65 and a subject index beginning on page 69. Where possible, annotations have been written to present the kernel idea of the work. In many instances, additional subject headings which the annotators felt reflected important secondary thrusts are also included.

The dissertations themselves are available at the institutions where the degrees were earned. Sometimes interlibrary loans may facilitate the researcher's use of the ribbon copies. In addition, each dissertation is available from University Microfilms, Dissertation Copies, P. O. Box #1764, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48106. Microfilm versions are available for $7.50 while xerographic copies are $15.00 each. Prices do not include sales tax or postal costs.

Mara O'Neill
Jane Pearlmutter
Colin Cameron

Summer, 1976

ACCESS AND DELIVERY OF SERVICES

Frank, Murray W. Toward a model system for the delivery of manpower services to the disadvantaged. Ph. D. in Social Work, Brandeis University, The Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, 1974, 227 p.

Access and delivery of manpower services to the disadvantaged.

ACCESSIBILITY TO EMPLOYMENT

Gayer, David. The suburban labor market--jobs for the low skilled. Ph. D. in Economics, New York University, 1970, 171 p.

Study proposes that the job mismatch created by suburbanization of industry stems from the faulty operation of the market; author proposes a new concept of a regional labor market composed of many submarkets rather than one continuous metropolitan area labor market.

Hutchinson, Peter M. Accessibility and segregation: their effects on the employment of the urban poor. Ph. D. in Economics, University of Pittsburgh, 1972, 175 p.

Study analyzes the effects of ghetto isolation on the employment opportunities of the urban poor. Race, sex, central city or fringe poverty zone residence and access to transportation were factors in a regression analysis.

2. Urban crisis.

Kane, James Alexander. An analysis of the determinants of housing value with special attention to employment accessibility and locational externalities. Ph. D. in Economics, University of Pittsburgh, 1972, 101 p.

2. Work transportation of the poor. 3. Counting the poor.

Offner, Paul. Labor force participation in the ghetto: a study of New York City poverty areas. Ph. D. in Economics, Princeton University, 1970, 176 p.

The major purpose of the study was to determine the importance of location in the depressed labor participation rates of ghetto residents. After viewing his results, the author hypothesized that the movement of manufacturing, transportation, communication and utilities industries to the suburbs has had a great effect on ghetto residents of prime age. The findings showed that people of prime age in the ghetto have depressed participation rates because of the shortage of jobs there.

Till, Thomas Edward, Jr. Rural industrialization and Southern rural rural poverty: patterns of labor demand in Southern nonmetropolitan labor

markets and their impact on the poor, 1959-1969. Ph. D. in Economics, The University of Texas at Austin, 1972, 317 p.

Study examines the characteristics, causes and extent of nonfarm employment growth in Southern nonmetropolitan labor markets. Study also examines the impact of this growth on local rural poverty.
2. The South. 3. Rural poverty.

ACCESSIBILITY TO HEALTH CARE

Hambleton, John Walter. Determinants of geographic differences in the supply of physician services. Ph. D. in Economics, The University of Wisconsin, 1971, 213 p.

The study's purpose was "to determine how effective in determining physician-population ratios are location-specific characteristics reflecting the current wages of physicians and the costs to them of using their leisure time for personal investment and consumption." County and inner city neighborhood variations were found to be related to the distribution of private specialists, private general practitioners and hospital doctors in training. It was found that the distribution of specialists more than that of the other two types of physicians was affected by recreational variables.

Hickey, Anthony Andrew. Inequality and service delivery: the utilization of medical services. Ph. D. in Sociology, Cornell University, 1975, 152 p.

Study investigates the inequality of medical service delivery and utilization. Use of medical services was related to several socioeconomic factors. Ways of decreasing the inequality are suggested.

Sanojsky, Paula Ann. Emergency room utilization and primary health care for children of the urban poor: a case study of a municipal system. Ph. D. in Sociology, Brandeis University, The Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, 1975, 176 p.

Study examines children's use of the emergency room after the establishment of six neighborhood health center for children in low-income, high need areas of Cambridge, Mass. Empirical testing led to the finding that use of the emergency room may not have decreased but because of an alternative source of care, utilization behavior may have improved. Other findings discuss costs and planning of neighborhood health centers and use of physician extenders.

ACCESSIBILITY TO LEGAL SERVICES

Mahood, Richard Wayne. Defending the poor: counsel for indigent misdemeanor defendants in the Rochester (New York) City Court, 1954-1967. Ph. D. in Sociology, Syracuse University, 1969, 218 p.

Study examined two private-public defender systems to determine the effectiveness of lawyers who voluntarily or by judicial appointment defend misdemeanor defendants financially unable to retain their own counsel. Data found these systems to be quite effective.

ACCESSIBILITY TO MEDIA

Awa, Njoku Ekpe. Some factors related to communication and social participation in low-income, low-density populations. Ph. D. in Mass Communications, Cornell University, 1973, 233 p.

Paper focuses on factors related to communication between community leaders and the rural poor, and on the components of social action and participation of the poor in the community. Samples of 141 community leaders and 143 low-income persons in Yates County, N.Y. supplied data on media exposure habits, interpersonal communication networks, community leaders attitudes toward the poor, attitudes of the poor toward poverty programs, and organizational membership and participation. Findings include that all respondents had access to the media although it was related to age, income and community leadership position, community leaders' attitudes toward the poor were related to the amount of interaction with them and most of the poor did not perceive the poverty programs as helpful.

Fedler, Fredric Ernst. Access to the mass media: a case study. Ph. D. in Journalism, University of Minnesota, 1971, 331 p.

Compares publicity given to 20 minority and 20 established groups in Minneapolis. Minority groups were found to receive a disproportionaly large share of publicity, much of which was unfavorable.

Goldenberg, Edie Nan. The access of resource-poor groups to the metropolitan press. Ph. D. in Political Science, Stanford University, 1974, 417 p.

Study attempts to determine under what conditions resource-poor groups seek access to the press and under what conditions they gain it. Four resource-poor groups and three Boston newspapers were studied by means of partipant and nonparticipant observation, informant interviewing and documentary research. Findings show that resource-poor groups are not continually seeking access, success results from group initiative, and gaining continuing access is the real difficulty.

Haley, Mary Patricia. SIX30--Some of the news some of the time: a case study of minority access to television. Ph. D. in Mass Communications, Northwestern University, 1973, 265 p.

Analyzes SIX30, a "soft" news program which was broadcasted by WHA-TV using trainee reporters recruited from the young, poor, ill-educated, women, blacks and other minorities. Analyzes strengths and weaknesses of the program's judicial interpretation of the access question.

ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC WELFARE

Fisher, Gerald Paul. Separation of aid from services: a case study of the formulation, planning and implementation of policy and its impact on the effectiveness of social services in public welfare. University of Pennsylvania. 1974, 421 p. D.S.W. in Social Work.

Studies the recent policy of separation of social services from income maintenance. Concluded that social services under a separated delivery system are more helpful than those formerly delivered with a non-separated public welfare system. Implications of the policy change are provided.
2. Negative income tax. 3. Evaluations.

ACCESSIBILITY TO WELFARE

VanTil Jon. Becoming participants: dynamics of access among the welfare poor. Ph. D. in Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, 1970, 279 p.

Three welfare recipient groups were studied to test one aspect of democratic pluralism and the poor, "the ease by which groups representing a particular interest can achieve access to the exercise of power to advance their concern." Cultural, internal (i.e., ideological and socialization) and external (i.e., raising resources and goal attainment) barriers were analyzed. The work compares the barriers to access, analyzes the findings in the light of the theory of democratic pluralism, and suggests a number of ways in which might be more readily attained.

ADOPTIONS, TRANSRACIAL

Warner, Victoria Efferson. The adoption of black children: retrospect and prospect. Ph. D. in Sociology. The Florida State University, 1974, 223 p.

Effect of family planning programs and War on Poverty on transracial adoption.

ADVOCACY

Barak, Gregg L. In defense of the poor: the emergence of the Public Defender System in the United States. D. Crim. in Criminology, University of California, Berkeley, 1974, 206 p.

Study examines the origins and purposes of the Public Defender System. This examination relates to ideological, judicial and legal developments in the administration of criminal law. The System is also viewed in relation to the structuring of the social order.

AGED

Kayongo-male, Diane Szymkowski. The impact of relocation on the elderly:

relocation within the context of urban renewal. Ph. D. in Sociology, Michigan State University, 1974, 164 p.

Examines the situation of elderly relocated by urban renewal; attitudes of the aged.

Kleff, Ramsey. Assessing needs of and allocating resources to the elderly. Ph. D. in Social Work, University of Pittsburgh, 1975, 273 p.

Needs assessment and resource allocation approaches in determining usage of social services.

AGED--ACCESSIBILITY TO OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

Walsha, John Paul, Jr. Attitudes and knowledge of the aged regarding old age insurance and old age assistance. D.S.W. in Social Work, University of Southern California, 1970, 254 p.

Study examines impact of present social policy relating to the aged and their economic security.

AGED, ATTITUDES TOWARD

Shulder, Lois Benita. A comparison of attitudes of law-students, social work students and gerontology students toward the aged, and toward income security programs and social welfare services for the aged. D.S.W. in Social Work, University of Southern California, 1973, 226 p.

Perceptions of and attitudes toward aged.

AGED--HEALTH SERVICES

Weil, Peter Alan. Organizing health services for old people: prepaid practice versus fee for service in the Medicare program. Ph. D. in Sociology, The University of Chicago, 1975,

Compares cost to Medicare for providing health services to the aged enrolled in open market and prepaid group practice health delivery.

AGED--MADISON, WISCONSIN

Ward, Russell Avery. Growing old: stigma, identity, and subculture. Ph. D. in Sociology, the University of Wisconsin, 1974, 389 p.

2. Attitudes of aged. 3. Self-esteem. 4. Attitudes toward the aged.

AGED--SOCIAL SERVICES

Jamison, L. J. A descriptive study of senior citizen service agencies

in San Diego county. Ph. D. in Sociology, United States International University, 1975, 170 p.

Examines extent to which planning agencies and service delivery organizations aid problems of the aged.

McCormack, James J. Aged consciousness and social services among the elderly. Ph. D. in Sociology, Brandeis University, The Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, 1972, 298 p.

Establishes measure of "aged consciousness" and examines need for, knowledge and use of social services among the aged.

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Durbin, Elizabeth Frances Meriel. Family instability, labor supply and the incidence of aid to families with dependent children. Ph. D. in Economics, Columbia University, 1971, 280 p.

The purpose of the thesis was to explore the relationship between family instability and the demand for ADC and to trace the effects of this demand on the labor supply. Study provides indirect evidence that the welfare system encouraged family breakup and instability. Quantitative evidence was provided which suggested that increases in ADC incidence caused unskilled males and females to withdraw from the labor force.

Honig, Marjorie Hanson. The impact of the welfare system on labor supply and family stability: a study of female heads of families. Ph. D. in Economics, Columbia University, 1971, 160 p.

The study analyzes the relationship between relative incomes available from the AFDC program and labor force participation. Results show that as AFDC payments rise relative to expected earnings from work, two types of responses will occur. The proportion of female heads who apply for AFDC assistance increases and the proportion of female-headed families in the population increases. The latter occurs because AFDC increases encourage husband-wife separation.

2. Negative income tax-- Evaluations.

ALCOHOLISM, DRUGS AND THE POOR

Mortvedt, Marjory Marvin. An exploration of the relationship between alcoholism and poverty in families. Iowa State University, 1971, 321 p. Ph. D. in Sociology.

A sociological model was constructed for the analysis of the relationships between the phenomena of social interaction, alcoholism, money management and poverty. 376 hypothesized relationships were tested by analysis of interview data from 35 couples with poverty status and drinking problems, and 96 of the relationships were supported.

AMERICAN INDIANS--LAW

Degher, Douglas William. Native Americans in the justice system: an analysis of two rural Washington counties. Ph. D. in Sociology, Washington State University, 1975, 96 p.

Analyzes relationship between Indians and justice system. 2. Law and poverty. 3. Rural poverty

ANOMIE

Kim, Il Chul. A study of the relationship between anomie and occupational mobility. Ph. D. in Sociology, North Carolina State University at Raleigh, 1970, 88 p.

Studies relationship between anomie and occupational mobility.

Leavett, Albert. Alienation and self-esteem: effects of a work-related training program. Ph. D. in Sociology, New York University, 1973, 237 p.

Study investigates the association between alienation and self-esteem under conditions of a work-related training program. The respondents were Black and Puerto Rican low-income women. Self-esteem changed significantly after training but alienation remained constant. 2. Puerto Ricans in the U.S. 3. Attitudes of minorities. 4. Work orientations of the poor.

Levine, Arnold Jules. Alienation in the metropolis. Ph. D. in Sociology, Columbia University, 1968, 248 p.

Studies alienation in urban areas.

Nachmias, David. Political alienation and political behavior. University of Oregon, 1971, 166 p., Ph. D. in Political Science.

Studies four dimensions of alienation and their differential effects on political behavior. Politically alienated individuals are suggested to be the source of present unrest in Western democracies and agents of political change.

ANOMIE AND ADOLESCENTS

Hopkins, Walter Alan. The impact of anomie and perceived blockage upon adolescent anti-social behavior. Ph. D. in Sociology, Iowa State University, 1971, 269 p.

Hypothesizes that anomie stems from inability to achieve goals through legitimate means.

ANTIPOVERTY PROGRAMS

Davis, Lennard, Jr. Poverty in American capitalism. Ph. D. in Economics, University of Southern California, 1970, 285 p.

Study determines approaches taken by government to combat poverty, reviews the economic impact of antipoverty efforts in a poverty area, and considers a possible alternative econometric model for eliminating poverty.

Durel, Robert John. Organizations against poverty: constitutions and ideologies. Ph. D. in Sociology, University of Notre Dame, 1972, 242 p.

Ideologies of poverty.
2. Social stratification. 3. Access to social welfare. 4. Attitudes of minorities.

Lohmann, Roger Allan. Variations in the relative adequacy of old age assistance in the American states. Brandeis University, 1975, 228 p., Ph. D. in Sociology.

Problem of differences in payment levels, aggregate expenditures for public assistance and other aspects of adequacy of Adult Public Assistance Programs (especially old age assistance). Concludes that low payments in the states are related to inadequate state matching funds, which are the result of inadequate political position of Depts. of Public Welfare in the states.
2. Aged.

Mitchell, Raymond Gerald. The obsolescence of the institutions of poverty. University of Oregon, 1971, 219p., Ph. D. in Political Science.

Examines poverty, surplus industrial capacity and technological change. Includes a comparison of the guaranteed income proposals of the Nixon administration, Clarence E. Ayres, and Robert Theobald. Some ways in which bureaucracy is changed by cybernation are also outlined.

ANTIPOVERTY PROGRAMS--EVALUATIONS

Brecher, Charles Martin. The impact of federal antipoverty policies. City University of New York, 1973, 194 p., Ph. D. in Political Science.

Analysis of impact of service strategy (MDTA) and political strategy (Community Action Program). There were significant data gaps. A slight gain was indicated for those completing MDTA training. Analysis of CAP found that impact was dependent on political organization of locale.
2. Attitudes. 3. Training.

Monsma, Charles Martin. Symbolic reform: the politics of the poverty program. Ph. D. in Political Science, The University of Michigan, 1974, 241 p.

The poverty program is examined within the framework of "symbolic

reform" versus "substantive reform." The author suggests one of the reasons the poverty program has not been effective because established officials feel threatened by an increase in the political power of the poor through community participation and local administering agencies for the program to be effective both the symbolic aspects of the political process and the substantive program goals have to be consistent.

2. War on Poverty.

Vtelli, Veronica Audrey. An economic appraisal of alternative proposals for alleviating poverty in the rural Yazoo-Mississippi Delta Area. Ph. D. in Economics, Mississippi State University, 1971, 110 p.

Study investigates the effectiveness of the present welfare system and alternative programs (negative income tax and the Family Assistance Plan) in alleviating poverty in the rural Yazoo-Mississippi Delta.

2. Rural poverty--Evaluations.

ANTIPOVERTY PROGRAMS--NEW YORK CITY

Grollman, William D. The accounting function in antipoverty programs: a case study at the New York City Human Resources Administration. New York University, Graduate School of Business Administration, 1971, 344 p.

Fundamental accounting problems in the public sector are essentially political in nature. Through a study of conflicts between social and accounting goals in an antipoverty program, policy recommendations are offered with an analysis of the concept of accountability within the context of the public sector.

Rochbaum, Martin. The New York City council against poverty: the political dynamics affecting its poverty policy determinations. City University of New York, 1974, 301 p., Ph. D. in Political Science.

To determine decision-making process role of Council and OEO in policy and implementation. Found Council's policy-making was of dynamic nature with significant roles played by OEO, Community Development Agency, Council Director and committees. Findings were related to community power studies and found that Council contributed to moderating ethnic conflicts.

ANTIPOVERTY PROGRAMS--PENNSYLVANIA

Nolan, Nelda Morrison. Change in self-esteem experienced by nonprofessional participants in a poverty reduction program. Pennsylvania State University, 1971, 150 p., Ph. D. in Sociology.

Studied poverty background of employees of the 1968 Expanded Food and Nutrition Education program to determine extent and nature of change in self-esteem and change in self-esteem as a means of evaluating poverty-reduction programs.

ANTIPOVERTY PROGRAMS--POLITICAL HISTORY

Knapp, Daniel Leo. Scouting the war on poverty: social reform politics in the Kennedy Administration. Ph. D. in Sociology, University of Oregon, 1970, 447 p.

Historical narrative examining the political and social context within which federal government came to assume social welfare responsibilities.

ANTIPOVERTY PROGRAMS--PUBLIC POLICY

Reeves, Thomas Zane. The influence of antipoverty policymaking upon poverty decision making: 1964-1974. University of Southern California, 1974, 441 p., Ph. D. in Political Science.

Hypothesis that the antipoverty framework functions independently in poverty decision making. Policy making orientations are tested as longitudinal components of the framework, including participation of poor, volunteerism, community development, etc. Investigation delineates limiting impact of antipoverty policymaking and constructs framework which (1) treats poverty in its permanent dimension, (2) removes decision making from a centralized presidency, (3) legitimizes policymaking participation by the poor.
2. Programs that OEO tries. 3. Community participation.

APPALACHIA

Pfrommer, Carol V. Dublin. Alternative growth strategies for Eastern Kentucky. Ph. D. in Economics, The University of Texas at Austin, 1975

Helping Appalachian residents.
2. Social services.

APPALACHIA--ANOMIE

Crowden, John Joseph. Alienation among low-income people in Appalachia. Ph. D. in Sociology, University of Kentucky, 1970, 178p.

Explains feelings of generalized alienation among Appalachian poor; feelings related to level of aspiration.

APPALACHIA--MANPOWER--COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS

Yochum, Gilbert Ronald. A benefit-cost analysis of Appalachian Region--Operation Manpower. Ph. D. in Economics, West Virginia University, 1974, 116 p.

Benefit-cost analysis of regional job training project.

ATTITUDES

Wubnig, Michael. Black police attitudes in the New York City Police Department: an exploratory study. Ph. D. in Sociology, The City University of New York, 1975

Study of attitudes, perceptions and problems of a sample of black policemen in New York City.

ATTITUDES OF BLACKS

Benjamin, Rommel. Conceptions of the male familial role by black male youth. Ph. D. in Sociology, Mississippi State University, 1971, 139 p.

Found that young black males vary in their conceptions of the black male familial role; family structure and father's familiar role were related to these conceptions.

ATTITUDES OF CONGRESSMEN TOWARD WELFARE

Foster, Granville James III. Southern Congressmen and welfare policy in the 1960's: a case study of redistributive politics. University of Southern California, 1972, 308 p., Ph. D. in Political Science.

Southern congressmen were found to be widely divergent in their support of welfare legislation. A projected pattern of southern congressional welfare support for the 1970's was constricted, finding support more likely for food stamp legislation than FAP. The utility of a policy model developed by Robert H. Salisbury was also examined. It was found that many areas of the model closely fit the actual perceptions of southern representatives, but failed to recognize that public policy can be perceived by political elites as truly revolutionary in character.

ATTITUDES TO FERTILITY--PHILADELPHIA

Spillane, William Henry. Comparative study of related health fertility attitudes and behavior of families residing in a poverty area, Pittsburgh, 1969. Ph. D. in Social Work, University of Pittsburgh, 1971, 231 p.

The association between the use of health services and fertility beliefs and practice among low-income women was the object of the thesis. A study of 100 white and 98 black women revealed that these women desired birth control information and services. Findings reinforce the notion that the health institutions should adapt to the family planning needs of the poor and near poor.

ATTITUDES OF THE POOR

Shores, James William. A study of independence and hostility in female

welfare clients as indicated by interpersonal word list and video tape. Ph. D. in Sociology, Kansas State University, 1975, 103 p.

Relation of feelings of self-hostility and independence in persons receiving welfare and vocational rehabilitation services.

Stuart, Archibald. Means tests and the poor: opinions and attitudes of recipients of five means-tested services. Brandeis University, 1971, 248 p. Ph. D. in Social Work.

Examines opinions and attitudes regarding aspects of public assistance, and feelings of stigma and powerlessness associated with the receipt of these services, of recipients of means tested services (both cash and in-kind). Recipients of in-kind services felt their needs were better met and in-kind services were found to carry less stigma.

Waxman, Chaime Isaac. The stigma of poverty. Ph. D. in Sociology, New School for Social Research, 1974, 261 p.

Study analyzes the stigma of poverty in relation to crime and delinquency, mental illness, education and family life. Patterns of lower-class behavior and the culture of poverty view are examined as well as the effects on the poor of nonpoor attitudes toward them. Suggestions are made for social policy changes to eliminate the stigma of poverty.

Yoder, Delmar Ray. Perceived relevance as a predictor of the political job training and organizational participation of low-income rural people. Ph. D. in Education, The University of Wisconsin, 1972, 150 p.

Study examines participation from the perspective of the rural poor by use of the concept of "perceived relevance," i.e., the perception of an individual's own needs and the likelihood of present opportunities to meeting those needs. The importance of this study is that it views the relevance of programs from the perspective of the poor person.

2. Rural poverty. 3. Work orientations of the poor. 4. Community participation.

ATTITUDES TOWARD THE POOR

Feldbaum, Eleanor Rita. Perceptions and attitudes of local administrators toward their work environment, clients and lower socio-economic groups. Ph. D. in Political Science, University of Maryland, 1973, 295 p.

Attitudes of local public administrators to clients and the poor.

Bird, Frederick Bruce. The poor be damned: an analysis of how Americans have perceived and responded to the problems of poverty, 1885-1970. Ph. D. in Sociology, Graduate Theological Union, 1973, 652 p.

2. Poverty in history. 3. Social welfare history.

McDonald, Archie Donald. Attitudes toward the legitimacy of public intervention on behalf of poor persons: correlates and consequences in three generations. University of Southern California, 1971, 246 p., D.S.W. in Social Work.

Target groups of poor were designated. The data established levels of legitimacy among the target groups. Legitimacy is associated with attitudes toward the roots of dependency. Position in the social structure is associated with both attitudes toward the roots of dependency and the according of legitimacy.

ATTITUDES TOWARD THE POOR--MONTGOMERY COUNTY, INDIANA

Gordy, Willis John. 'Shoot them if they won't work': a study of socioeconomic status, economic aspirations, and attitude toward poverty, the poor, and public dependence. Ph. D. in Sociology, Purdue University, 1970, 350 p.

In measuring attitude towards poverty, the poor and public dependence, the author found a curvilinear relation between attitudes and socioeconomic status. Those high in status and those low in status tended to have more positive attitudes. Finally there was no convincing positive relation between socioeconomic status and economic aspirations especially for older age groups.

ATTITUDES TO SOCIAL SERVICES

Fandetti, Donald Vincent. Sources of assistance in a white, working class, ethnic neighborhood. Columbia University, 1974, 180 p., D.S.W. in Social Work.

Perceived sources of assistance in four areas of need are identified. Working class, ethnic Catholics prefered traditional structures for meeting needs. Implications for policy and program development and delivery of case services in ethnic neighborhoods are discussed.
2. Attitudes. 3. Access to public welfare.

BEDFORD-STUYVESANT--INCOME

Schaffer, Richard Lance. Income flows in urban poverty areas: a comparison of the community income accounts of Bedford-Stuyvesant and Borough Park. Ph. D. in Economics, New York University, 1972, 197 p.

2. Income accounts and flows. 3. Statistics of poverty. 4. Housing.

BLACK BUSINESS STUDENTS

Brower, Edward Bernard. A study of the office employment expectations of white and nonwhite business education students. Ed. D. in Education, Temple University, 1970, 225 p.

Examines the office employment expectations of white and nonwhite business education students and the effects of various factors on these expectations.

BLACK CHILDREN--ATTITUDE CHANGE

McAdoo, John Lewis. An exploratory study of racial attitude change in black preschool children using differential treatments. Ph. D. in Education, The University of Michigan, 1970, 96 p.

Examined effects of positive and negative reinforcement and a black consciousness curriculum on black preschool children's racial attitudes.

BLACK CHILDREN--SELF-CONCEPT

McAdoo, Harriette Ann Pipes. Racial attitudes and self-concepts of black preschool children. Ph. D. in Education, The University of Michigan, 1970, 175 p.

Examines relationship between racial attitudes and self-concept of black preschoolers by region, residence and I.Q. levels of children.

BLACK COMMUNITIES--OKLAHOMA

Humphrey, Charles Allen. Socio-economic study of six all-black towns in Oklahoma. Ph. D. in Sociology, Oklahoma State University, 1973, 123 p.

1. Rural poverty. 2. Social services.

BLACK ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Walker, James Louis. Economic development, black employment, and black migration in the nonmetropolitan Deep South. Ph. D. in Economics, The University of Texas at Austin, 1974, 243 p.

2. Racial employment. 3. Migration and educational patterns. 4. Rural poverty.

BLACK POLITICS

Kelley, Don Quinn. Black political activity and the formation of public policy on education of blacks in the United States--two eras: the state of Alabama from 1884 to 1910 and the city of Newark, New Jersey, from 1954 to June, 1972. Ph. D. in Education, Columbia University, 1974, 449 p.

Study hypothesized that the policy and structure of black public schooling was related to black attempts to change their political economic status and reflected their success or failure. Findings supported the hypothesis. For both periods studied, black attempts for political and economic power led to political controversy which changed the policy and structure of public schooling for blacks.

Vargus, Ione Dugger. Revival of ideology: the Afro-American society movement. Ph. D. in Sociology, Brandeis University, The Florence Heller Graduate

School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, 1971, 207 p.

Examines ideology of the Afro-American society movementin historical perspective.

BLACKS--ACCESSIBILITY TO APPRENTICESHIP

Phillips Roy Gene. A study of equal opportunity in the construction trades apprenticeship training program sponsored by the pipefitting industry of metropolitan Detroit within the Detroit public schools. Ph. D. in Education, The University of Michigan, 1971, 245 p.

Study investigates certain variables within a small portion of organized labor and the relation of these variables to the economic development and mobility of black workers. Study hypothesizes that black educational development is dependent on the attitudes and practices of whites relative to equal opportunity. Statistical analysis was used in testing white respondents concepts of equal opportunity.

BLACKS--ACCESSIBILITY TO CONSTRUCTION UNIONS

Dubinsky, Irwin. Social protest and social reform: Operation Dig as a protest movement to remedy trade union discrimination. Ph. D. in Sociology, University of Pittsburgh, 1972, 439 p.

Study examines the establishment of Operation Dig, a program to train and employ hardcore Blacks to become union Journeymen. Dig is viewed both as a protest movement and as an institutional program. Study concludes the program was a symbolic success but failed in substance.

BLACKS--CLEVELAND, OHIO

Wye, Christopher Gray. Midwest ghetto: patterns of Negro life and thought in Cleveland, Ohio, 1929-1945. Ph. D. in History, Kent State University, 1973, 520 p.

2. Poverty in History. 3. Impact of Depression, New Deal and War on Cleveland's Negro community.

BLACKS--EMPLOYMENT

Rubin, Lester. A measure of program effectiveness of the Office of Civil Rights, Maritime Administration. University of Pennsylvania, 1973, 357 p., Ph. D. in Economics.

Analyzes impact of Office of Civil Rights in Maritime Administration. Finds increased minority employment in shipbuilding and significant improvement in occupational distribution of minorities. Model of relative occupational change for internal labor market is used.

CASEWORKERS--ATTITUDES

Greenstein, Michael. Opinions of welfare workers about selected welfare and social service issues and about recipients. Ph. D. in Social Work, University of Southern California, 1975, 170 p.

2. Characteristics and attitudes of welfare workers.

CHICANO AFFAIRS

Stewart, Arleen. "Las mujeres de aztlan": a consultation with elderly Mexican-American women in a socio-historical perspective. Ph. D. in Social Psychology, California School of Professional Psychology, San Francisco, 1973, 101 p.

2. Aged. 3. Intergenerational change. 4. Sex roles.

CHICANO STUDENTS

Brischetto, Robert Roy. Inequalities in the distribution of educational resources: an empirical examination of the southwestern United States. Ph. D. in Sociology, The University of Texas at Austin, 1975, 376 p.

Inequalities in distribution of educational resources for minorities and the poor.

Burrerel, Jose Maria. A study of Mexican-American tenth grade students showing the relationship between parental attitudes and socio-economic level. Ph. D. in Education, Arizona State University, 1970, 171 p.

Examines attitudes of parents of students and dropouts toward the schools, certain groups in the schools, school practices and their children as related to their socioeconomic level.

Linton, Thomas Harvey. Sociocultural characteristics, alienation from school, and achievement among Mexican-American and Anglo sixth grade students. Ed. D. in Education, New Mexico State University, 1970, 194 p.

Detects selected sociocultural differences between children of the two groups and relates these characteristics to students' alienation from school and to achievement.

CHICANO STUDIES

Matthews, Mildred Shuman. Fostering upward mobility of Mexican-American adults through a critical incident. Ph. D. in Education, Oregon State University, 1971, 142 p.

Purpose of study to determine whether Mexican-American adults believe they can benefit from adult English education and whether a Mexican-American in adult classes thinks this will allow him upward mobility.
2. Sociology of Minorities. 3. Bicultural education.

CHICANOS--POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Ambrecht, Biliana Maria Cicin-Sain. Politicization as a legacy of the War on Poverty: a study of a advisory council members in a Mexican-American community. Ph. D. in Political Science, University of California, Los Angeles, 1973, 457 p.

2. Political socialization. 3. Political activities of the poor. 4. Community participation. 5. War on Poverty.

CHILD WELFARE--NEW YORK CITY

White, Catherine. The ability of bureaucracy to respond to public policy as expressed in legislation: The Bureau of Child Welfare and the 1962 amendto the Social Security Act. A case study. D.P.A. in Public Administration, New York University. 1973, 177 p.

By means of a case study, thesis examines the ability of a public agency to carry out public policy. Findings reveal that the Bureau of Child Welfare was unable to generate the structural changes needed to implement the development of home services inacted by the amendments. Poor staff performance, low morale and lack of professional leadership adversely affected the Bureau's ability to carry out policy.

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Munk, Michael. Policy priorities in the War on Poverty: the funding of 81 big city Community Action Agencies, 1964-1969. Ph. D. in Political Science, New York University. 1974, 187 p.

Rose, Stephen M. Community Action Programs: the relationship between initial conception of the poverty problem derived intervention strategy, and program implementation. Ph. D. in Social Work, Brandeis University, The Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, 1970, 270 p.

Study looks at the conception of poverty, the participation of the poor in American culture, relationship of the poor to the nonpoor and strategies to eliminate poverty.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Barnes, John. A case study of Mingo County Economic Opportunity Commission: the use of Title II of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 in a rural

county in West Virginia. D.S.W. in Social Work, University of Pennsylvania, 1970, 646 p.

Description of one rural county's Community Action Programs.

DéAth, Colin Edward. Patterns of participation and exclusion: a poor Italian and Black urban community and its response to a Federal poverty program. Ph. D. in Sociology, University of Pittsburgh, 1970, 285 p.

Examines community interaction and responses to Federal poverty programs in poor urban communities.
2. Antipoverty programs.

Harris, William M., Sr. Community development in black ghettoes. Ph. D. in Urban and Regional Planning, University of Washington, 1974, 170 p.

2. Community participation and planning.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Boo, Sung Lai. A description and analysis of the concept of the participation of the poor in a Southern rural Community Action Program. Ph. D. in Social Work, The Florida State University, 1970, 94 p.

Factors of age, alienation and education of the poor were studied to determine their association with the participation by the poor in community action programs. Findings suggested that there were no significant differences between active and inactive participants in feelings of alienation, powerlessness, social isolation and normlessness.
2. Advocacy. 3. Rural poverty. 4. The South. 5. Community Action Programs. 6. Anomie.

Camp, Henry Joseph. Low-income participation in community organizations. Ph. D. in Sociology, The University of Nebraska--Lincoln, 1974, 203 p.

Effects of low-income participation in community organizations.
2. Political activities of the poor.

Caaps, Mary Kathleen. Community decision-making: a study of the board of Total Community Action, Inc. Ph. D. in Sociology, Tulane University, 1970, 190 p.

Attitudes and opinions of directors and various poverty related issues analyzed according to race and class. Results show a majority of directors see poor as having too limited a role in decision-making.

Christensen, Terry Lynn. Citizen participation and the participation of the poor in the Community Action Program. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1972, 275 p., Ph. D. in Political Science.

Participation was found to be hampered by dependence on leadership but present with a favorable internal CAP strategy, external power structure and organized groups of poor and/or black citizens.
2. Community Action Programs.

de Tarnowsky, George. Poverty and alienation: the case for urban democracy. Ph. D. in Political Science, University of Maryland, 1972, 207 p.

Study attempts to define the geographic area of urban poverty areas, to describe the economic, social and political aspects of the area and to suggest ways to establish an urban democracy to reduce alienation and other problems associated with poverty. The problem of integrating the politically organized areas with the rest of the city while they try to retain local control and independence is discussed. The study also examines some actual responses to poverty area problems of economic improvement and alienation.

Grigsby, Jefferson Eugene, III. Community analysis: implications for citizen participation. University of California, Los Angeles, 1971, 205 p., Ph. D. in Sociology.
Examines equilibrium or normative concepts of community to see how these allow for differences within an urban geographic locale. In the community studies, ethnicity is the major differentiating variable.

Gross, Norman Nathan. Participation of the poor in educational decision making: a comparative case study. Ed. D. in Education, The University of Rochester, 1975, 361 p.

2. Participation of poor in decision making. 3. Political activities of the poor.

Hess, George Montgomery. Participation of Negroes in community life in two small Southern cities. Ph. D. in Sociology, Mississippi State University, 1971, 183 p.

Examined influence of race on certain aspects of Negro participation in community life.
2. The South. 3. Attitudes.

Kolodny, Robert Leal. Self help in the inner city: a study of lower income cooperative housing conversion in New York. Ph. D. in Sociology, Columbia University, 1974

Study examines feasibility of converting existing multi-family buildings into cooperatives for low and moderate income families. Costs, characteristics of residents and public sector response are examined for actual

conversion projects in New York City. Study is both an evaluation of the feasibility and desirability of conversion and an examination of a new housing phenomenon.

Kweit, Robert William. Political culture and participation in the urban milieu: an empirical test among the poor in Baltimore. Ph. D. in Political Science, University of Pennsylvania, 1974, 296 p.

Study examines political activity in urban areas by focusing on political culture, a concept composed of the degree of integration and commitment to the system and support for the system. It was found that regardless of political culture orientations, increased family income up to $10,000 and dissatisfaction with job and housing were the most important causes of protest activity.

2. Political activities of the poor.

Lamb, William Curtis, Jr. Political power in poor neighborhoods. Ph. D. in Political Science, Yale University, 1972, 619 p.

This study based on a 1968-1969 survey of 8000 persons in 100 poor neighborhoods describes political activities among poor Americans. Author catagorizes male and female leader types; he discusses attitudes of the poor toward community problems and poverty, faith of the poor in the efficacy of action and actual political involvement. The study provides a listing of factors which could promote political revitalization among the poor.

Ling, Ta-Tseng. The War on Poverty and the concept of participatory administration. University of Tennessee, 1972, 309 p., Ph. D. in Political Science.

Analysis of OEO and Community Action Programs and evaluation of concept of 'participatory administration', based on experience of federal poverty program. General theory of 'participatory administration' is constructed. Administration of public affairs is not only the occupation of government officials but also vital concern of citizens.

2. Anti-poverty programs.

Pollitt, Frederick Anthony. Participation of the poor in the War on Poverty. Ph. D. in Sociology, The Pennsylvania State University, 1972, 356 p.

Study accesses community action agencies in three local communities in the northeast. The author suggests bureaucracy and the programs' domination by political elites as reasons for its lack of success in alleviating poverty.

2. Political activities of the poor. 3. Programs of the OEO. 4. War on poverty.

Savitch, Harold. Power, pluralism, and the powerless: a case study of class, status, and ethnic conflict in three urban communities. New York University, 1971, 307 p., Ph. D. in Political Science.

The hypothesis is developed that pluralism is a restrictive, change-resistant system which favors certain socioeconomic groups and disenfranchises others, bringing about powerlessness for the poor. The case study focuses on three communities in one school district and the movement for community control.

Shingles, Richard David. Community action: the politics of the poor. A longitudinal analysis of the behavioral impact of grass-roots poverty programs. Ph. D. in Political Science, University of Minnesota, 1973, 277 p.

2. Political activities of the poor. 3. Head start.

Simmelkjaer, Robert T. Antipoverty interest group articulation and mobilization for community control in New York City. Columbia University, 1972, 469 p., Ed. D. in Education.

Studied school decentralization activities of antipoverty agencies. Found that agencies articulated and mobilized support for community control. These activities resulted in significant changes in community attitudes and awareness about the school system, culminating in a community control preference.

2. Attitudes. 3. Political activities of the poor.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION--HAWAII

Lee, Dorothy Dye. A study of alienation-powerlessness and differential patterns of participation in community decision-making among six ethnic groups in the lower socioeconomic class in Honolulu, Hawaii. Ph. D. in Social Work, Case Western Reserve University, 1975, 280 p.

Study attempts to measure the attitude of alienation-powerlessness, nature of community participation and influence in community decision-making among six ethnic lower class groups in Honolulu. A purposive sampling technique was used with various measures of alienation-powerlessness. Findings showed a strong linkage between alienation-powerlessness and community participation among the six groups.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION--KENTUCKY

Couto, Richard Anthony. Poverty, politics and health care: the experience of one Appalachian county. Ph. D. in Political Science, University of Kentucky, 1973, 557 p.

2. Access to health programs. 3. Programs OEO tried. 4. Political activities of the poor.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION--MINNEAPOLIS

Rogoff, Mary Barbara Braum. A profile of black leadership in Minneapolis. Ph. D. in Sociology, University of Minnesota, 1971, 156 p.

Study examines the positive and negative changes which occurred in Minneapolis as a result of increased black leadership. Study also looks at demographic characteristics of black leaders and compares the younger with the older leaders. An analysis of the outlook of Minneapolis' black leadership is also provided.

COMPENSATORY EDUCATION

Kemper, Lawrence Bartlett. Morale of elememtary principals in Mexican-American poverty schools. Ed. D. in Education, University of Southern California, 1975, 153 p.

Factors motivating job performance of elementary principals in Mexican-American poverty schools.
2. Chicano affairs.

CULTURE OF POVERTY

Felt, Lawrence Frederick. Opportunity structures and relative deprivation among the poor: the case of welfare careerists. Northwestern University, 1971, 312 p., Ph. D. in Sociology.

Characterizes long-term AFDC recipient as 'free welfare professional', knowledgable in manipulating welfare system and part of a 'welfare community'. Using the conception of opportunity structure the development of such communities and their consequences for members are explored.

DAY CARE

Conly, Sonia Rempel. Subsidized day care and the employment of lower income mothers, a case study. Ph. D. in Economics, University of South Caroline, 1974, 141 p.

Impact of free day care on employment of mothers.
2. Work orientations of the poor.

Krashinsky, Michael. Day care and public policy. Yale University, 1973, 249 p., Ph. D. in Economics.

Studies public policy concerns as to control of types of day care and intervention into family's decision to purchase care. Develops a model to describe a market with uncertainty about quality. Negative conclusions are reached about the role of day care in reforming welfare and about government regulation. Reasons for the government to subsidize child care are discussed.

Lewis, Toye Lee. Children and the economy: a study of the relationship between federal day care and manpower policies and the influence of this connection on the supply of federally assisted day care. Ph. D. in Social Work, Brandeis University, The Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, 1975, 415 p.

Study examines the development of day care and manpower policies and determines whether there is a relationship between the two which has influenced day care. The study finds that a relationship does exist in sources for federally assisted day care and in the chronology of day care and manpower policy developments. Findings also show that the poor and low-wage earners benefit most from manpower and day care policies. The author suggests that day care should be disconnected from economic security policies and employment programs.

2. Dual labor markt.

DEFINITIONS OF POVERTY--LINEAR REGRESSION TECHNIQUES

Hardesty, John Julian. An empirical study of the relationship between poverty and economic prosperity. Ph. D. in Economics, University of California, San Diego, 1970, 153 p.

Study's purpose was to determine the degree to which economic prosperity affected the reduction in poverty since World War II. Furthermore, the study attempted to make forecasts of future poverty based on this historical relationship. The study found that with continued economic prosperity (defined as 4% unemployment and continuous growth of median family income at a 2.93% annual rate), there would only be 2 million poor families by 1990, all female-headed. It is important to note that the findings are sensitive to the definition of poverty.

DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

Crowell, Elizabeth. An analysis of discrimination against the Negro in the building trades' unions. Indiana University, 1971, 252 p., Ph. D. in Economics.

Analysis of 1967 union membership data of building unions. Black membership was concentrated in lowest paid and skilled union, and blacks are excluded from opportunities through closed shop. Both blacks and the economy found to suffer, and legislative efforts to end union racial discrimination are recommended.

Greenwood, Peter Hull. An investigation of an explorative approach to racial discrimination in the labor market. Ph. D. in Economics, Brown University, 1974, 139 p.

Racial discrimination in employment.

Stolzenberg, Ross Mark. Occupational differences in wage discrimination against black men: the structure of racial differences in men's wage returns to schooling, 1960. Ph. D. in Sociology, The University of Michigan, 1973, 170 p.

Study seeks to determine the extent to which black men receive a lower wage return on their level of education than white men in the same

occupation. Racial difference in wage returns to schooling was not found to be very extensive. Analysis of this difference showed that wage discrimination against black males is affected by the proportion of females in the labor force.

2. Wage differentials.

DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING

Bonham, Gordon Scott. Discrimination in quality of metropolitan housing. University of Michigan, 1971, 306 p., Ph. D. in Sociology.

A measure of housing discrimination is developed and used to measure the amount of discrimination in the urban U.S.; and the context of discrimination in housing is studied. The most important properties are the presence or absence of nondiscrimination legislation and the economic characteristics of cities.

DUAL LABOR MARKET

Andrisani, Paul James. An empirical analysis of the dual labor market theory. Ph. D. in Economics, The Ohio State University, 1973, 145 p.

Study hypothesizes that there are two labor markets, a primary market and a secondary one of substandard jobs, and that the poor, expecially poor Blacks, are confined to the secondary market. A third hypothesis supposes that in the secondary market, employers do not differentiate among workers on the basis of their productivities.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT--HISTORY

Schleck, Robert W. Administrative lessons on the antipoverty program. Ph. D. in Political Science, New York University, 1970, 231 p.

Study deals with the administrative aspects occuring between the adoption of the Economic Opportunity Act in August 1964 to 1968.

EDUCATION OF MINORITIES

Pranzo, Mary Louise. Studies in production relationships in secondary education for minority groups in the United States. Ph. D. in Economics, University of Pittsburgh, 1971, 141 p.

Develops and uses a quasi-production function for education; relation between education expenditures and achievement.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT

Jeffrey, Julie Roy. Education for children of the poor: a study of the origins and implementation of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. Ph. D. in History, Rice University, 1972, 288 p.

Evaluation of planning and development of ESEA. Discusses failure of funds to reach poverty areas and concludes that education is not a panacea for social problems.

EMPLOYMENT--DETROIT

Shanahan, James Lester. Spatial isolation and job opportunities for low-skill residents in the core of the Detroit SMSA. Ph. D. in Economics, Wayne State University, 1972, 167 p.

2. Dual labor market. 3. Access to employment.

EMPLOYMENT OUTREACH

Blank, Jay Nelson. Efforts to employ minorities in government and business during the 1960's. D.P.A. in Public Administration, New York University, 1973, 315 p.

Study argues that although the government has been effective in providing employment opportunities for minorities, the proporation of minority employment is still too low especially in higher job categories.

2. Dual labor market.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Mandelbaum, Leonard Bernard. Federal contractor equal employment policy 1940-1969: an inquiry into the relationship and utility of incremental and compliance strategies. Ph. D. in Political Science, The American University, 1973, 273 p.

Discusses the relationship and utilities of incremental and compliance strategies.

2. Civil Rights.

ETHNICITY

Mueller, Samuel Alvin. The new triple melting pot: race, religion, and national origin as components of ethnicity. Northwestern University, 1971, 245p., Ph. D. in Sociology.

Tentative conclusion that it is the subjective identification (or lack of it) with the religio-ethnic label that is important in the development of a radical perspective on ethnicity. Some policy implications are also discussed.

EVALUATIONS

Dellinger, Harry Vaugh. A study of the effectiveness of a Summer Head Start program on the achievement of first grade children. University of Southern Mississippi, 1971, 77 p., Ed. D. in Education.

Impact of a Summer Head Start Program was tested through educational tests. The conclusion was reached that the participation in the Summer Head Start Program had no positive influence on readiness and achievement at the first grade level for the students in this study.

Whelten, David Alfred. Predicting organization--set dimensions: an interorganizational study of the effectiveness of manpower programs in New York State. Ph. D. in Sociology, Cornell University, 1974, 137 p.

Determines the effectiveness of 91 manpower agencies.

FAMILY PLANNING

Bodine, George Edward. Family planning and the urban poor: a study of a social action experiment. Ph. D. in Sociology, Syracuse University, 1973, 380 p.

2. Access to medical family planning services. 3. Attitudes of the poor to family planning.

Morojka, Viola Julia. Perspectives on fertility control, social influence and fertility practices among selected low-income women. Ph. D. in Social Psychology, Case Western Reserve University, 1973, 176 p.

2. Attitudes of the poor toward family planning.

Silverman, Herbert Alexander. The prediction of utilization of subsidized family planning by AFDC mothers in Pennsylvania. Ph. D. in Social Work, Bryn Maur College, 1970, 265 p.

Sung, Kyu-taik. A study of the organizational effectiveness of family planning clinics in the inner-city area of Detroit. Ph. D. in Social Work, The University of Michigan, 1974, 362 p.

Examines effectiveness of family planning clinics serving the poor.

2. Access to health services.

FAMILY SERVICE CENTER--SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

Bitensky, Reuben. The implications of political sophistication for social service delivery: a case study of the Family Service Center. Ph. D. in Social Work, Syracuse University, 1972, 294p.

Using a case study of the Family Service Center in a Black Syracuse ghetto, the study analyzes the impact of the country's political situation on the agency. The author finds that during the War on Poverty, the agency did not merely provide services to the poor but also reinforced their loyalty to the system. This suggests to the author that the infusion of political and sociological knowledge into the welfare agency is necessary for social change.

FARM LABOR, SOCIOLOGY OF

Fineberg, Richard A. Green card workers in farm labor disputes: a study of post-bracero Mexican national farm workers in the San Joaquin Valley, 1968. Ph. D. in Political Science, Tremont Graduate School and University Center, 1970, 131 p.

Examines problem of American-employed Mexican nationals in relation to domestic agricultural labor disputes; refers particularly to California grape strike.

FEDERAL AID TO STATES

Harbert, Anita S. Federal grants-in-aid: a study of demographic, economic and political factors and the capacity of states to benefit from grants. Ph. D. in Social Work, Brandeis University, The Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, 1975, 290 p.

Distributional attributes of federal grants-in-aid.

FEDERAL AID TO STATES--NEW JERSEY

Bittner, Robert W. Federal aid to education in New Jersey: an analysis of its allocation in relation to the poverty of education in urban areas. Ed. D. in Education, Rutgers University, The State University of New Jersey, 1973, 115 p.

Study examined the relationship between the allocation of federal aid to local education and selected political, sociological and economic factors. Among the findings was that urban areas are not receiving large enough amounts of aid to compensate for their growing student body and their increasing minority population.

FEDERAL TRANSIENT SERVICE--1930's

Hawkins, Helen Schimmenti. A new deal for the newcomer: the Federal Transient Service. Ph. D. in Sociology, University of California, San Diego, 1975, 537 p.

2. Nonresident relief problems. 3. Poverty in history.

FEMINISM

Clavan, Sylvia. Impact of feminism on American family structure. Temple University, 1972, 155 p., Ph. D. in Sociology.

Increased feminism appears to relate directly to change in family patterns. The Women's Liberation Movement questions utility of a conjugal family system, full time care of children as a major role, and the accepted subordinate position in relationships with men. Implications of these issues are examined.

FOOD STAMPS

Boettcher, Richard E. An investigation of the participation of AFDC recipients in the Food Stamp program cast within the framework of Etzioni's compliance theory. Ph. D. in Social Work, University of Minnesota, 1970, 313 p.

This study of the participation/nonparticipation of AFDC recipients in the Fook Stamp program found that there were no significant differences between the two groups in terms of alienation, attitude towards public depending and axcessibility to accepting stamps. It was found that nonparticipants had less monthly family income and higher monthly expenditures than participants. Furthermore nonparticipants indicated that they did not use stamps because the cost factor was proportionally larger to them.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER OF LAST RESORT

Glenn, Lowell Marshall. Public service employment for the disadvantaged. Ph. D. in Economics, The George Washington University, 1974, 275 p.

2. Public service employment. 3. Emergency Employment Act.

THE GREAT DEPRESSION

Mertz, Paul Eric. "Economic Problem No. 1," The New Deal and Southern Poverty. University of Oklahoma, 1972, 364 p., Ph. D. in History.

Concerns the New Deal's recognition of poverty as a special problem and the programs developed to alleviate it. Finds that the New Deal failed to benefit the poorest Southerners. Study of this failure is important in understanding background of 1960's and 1970's "hard-core poverty" problem.

GUARANTEED ANNUAL INCOME

Bowler, Marion Kenneth. The Nixon administration's guaranteed income proposal: a study of incremental and non-incremental policy-making. University of Wisconsin, 1973, 320 p., Ph. D. in Political Science.

Account and analysis of (1) development and sponsoring of the Family Assistance Plan by the Nixon administration in 1969; (2) the modification and approval of FAP by the House in 1971; and, (3) the substantive changes in U.S. welfare policy FAP would entail if enacted. Conditions leading to White House and House of Representatives approval of nonincremental policy change suggested by analysis of FAP are discussed.

2. Negative income tax. 3. Antipoverty programs.

HARD-CORE UNEMPLOYED

Rosenquist, Barbara Ann. The impact of company training program on reducing the alienation of the hard-core unemployed. University of California, Los Angeles, 1971, 205 p., Ph. D. in Education.

Feelings of powerlessness were found to have direct negative consequences for the success of training programs for the hard-core unemployed. A leadership style that acts to counteract these feelings if to be preferred. Future manpower policies should provide for increased power-sharing by lower entrants at the program and job levels.

HEAD START

Feeney, Stephanie Singer. The effects of two curriculum models of aspects of autonomy and learning in Head Start children. Claremont Graduate School and University Center, 1972, 151 p., Ph. D. in Education.

Explores the effects of 2 preschool programs on curiousity, creativity, self-directedness of learning, and approach to new materials. Suggests that programs which allow choice and encourage exploration of the environment to enhance the development of these characteristics.

HEAD START--EVALUATIONS

Barnow, Burt S. The effects of Head Start and socioeconomic status on cognitive development of disadvantaged children. Ph. D. in Economics, The University of Wisconsin, 1973, 268 p.

2. Evaluation of effects of Head Start. 3. Compensatory education.

Fischer, Lydia Helena. The effects of Head Start Program, Summer 1965. Ph. D. in Economics, The University of Wisconsin, 1971, 170 p.

Evaluation of Head Start Program in the summer of 1965.

HEALTH CARE DELIVERY

Kasambera, Daniel Pambai. The Free Medical Clinic of Greater Cleveland: a case study of innovation in health care organization. Ph. D. in Social Work, Case Western Reserve University, 1975, 222 p.

Analysis of the Free Medical Clinic of Greater Cleveland in light of innovation and participation in health delivery organizations.

HEALTH CARE OF THE POOR--EVALUATIONS

Kline, Werner. Evaluation of the impact of health care on activity levels of the rural poor. Ph. D. in Economics, Michigan State University, 1972, 241 p.

2. Rural poverty. 3. Work orientations of the poor. 4. Evaluations of health care.

HEALTH OF THE POOR

Rogers, Ralph Hugo. Health characteristics of school children aged 8 to 9, in a socio-economic poverty area and their relation to age and achievement. Michigan State University, 1971, 103 p., Ph. D. in Education.

Cumulative health records were examined and achievement level was measured by the Metropolitan Achievement Test. Concludes that health pathologies are not a significant predictor of academic achievement.

Slesinger, Doris Peyser. The utilization of preventive medical services by urban black mothers: a sociocultural approach. Ph. D. in Sociology, The University of Wisconsin, 1973, 218 p.

Study examines the sociocultural factors affecting the utilization of preventive medical services by urban black mothers. Three types of influence were found to affect utilization: socioeconomic factors, household composition and social contact and orientations toward medical care.
2. Access and delivery of health care.

Weiss, Gregory Lee. The utilization of needed medical services by blacks and whites: an evaluation of structural models. Ph. D. in Sociology, Purdue University, 1975, 177 p.

Study evaluates the effects of various socio-demographic, economic, social-structural and social-psychological factors on the use of needed medical services by blacks and whites. Study uses a multidimensional causal model based on data from a 1971 national household survey. In general, the variables tend to affect the use of needed medical services.

HOUSING

Hamilton, Raymond Warren. The public housing program in the United States: an analysis and evaluation. Ph. D. in Economics, University of Maryland, 1971, 181 p.

Economic aspects of the public housing program are examined. Cash grants as alternatives to public housing were also examined but proved to be less efficient. Public housing is favorably analyzed and evaluated.

IN-KIND TRANSFERS

Ayers, Wayne Mathew, Jr. Efficiency and equity in provision for merit wants: the case of federal food programs for the low-income population. Cornell University, 1973, 198 p., Ph. D. in Economics.

Discusses differential efficiency of cash and in-kind transfers with reference to food programs. It is suggested that the use of a voucher system such as the Food Stamp program does not alter the classical conclusion

concerning the superiority of cash over in-kind transfers. Actual distribution of program benefits and costs is calculated and compared.
2. Access to food. 3. Food stamps.

Greenbaum, Margaret Elaine. The poverty problem: a merit want approach. University of Maryland, 1974, 221 p., Ph. D. in Economics.

Welfare analysis of money versus in-kind transfers. Externality models of poverty are examined. Implementing an in-kind transfer system may be not only preferable but also more feasible in terms of required increases in the federal fudget.
2. Negative income tax.

Womach, Jasper Allen. Income transfers in kind: an evaluation of the National School Lunch Program in the State of Washington. Washington State University, 1973, 211 p., Ph. D. in Economics.

Three lunch subsidy distribution schemes are evaluated. A federal school lunch subsidy is an ineffective mechanism for redistributing income to needy households. In all three schemes less than 20% of the federal expenditure is redistributed. A program must assure every child of a school lunch and provide a subsidy primarily for needy families.
2. Access to food. 3. Income distribution and redistribution. 4. Negative income tax.

INCOME MAINTENANCE SCHEMES

Nickles, Lonnie Joe. An empirical investigation of alternative income maintenance proposals. University of Missouri-Columbia, 1971, 1964 p., Ph. D. in Economics.

A methodology is developed whereby alternative income maintenance proposals can be investigated on a regional basis. The effects of a plan on poverty were measured by power ratings. The results point out the economic advantages of regionally implemented income-maintenance schemes.
2. Negative income tax.

INEQUALITY IN EDUCATION

Pursley, Peter William. State efforts to equalize higher education opportunity for disadvantaged groups, 1970-1971. Ph. D. in Education, Stanford University, 1975, 213 p.

Study examines the extent to which inequality of opportunity for higher education is present in states and how state authorities address this problem of unequal opportunity. Data from surveys of selected state offices and examination of various state laws was used to study state policy, use of state and federal revenue, programs and services, and research related to equal educational opportunities. Findings show that 11 of the 12 states surveyed reported an inadequate level of expenditures on programs to equalize opportunities.

INEQUALITY, INCOME

Hill, Richard Child. Urban income inequality. Ph. D. in Sociology, The University of Wisconsin, 1973, 362 p.

Study examines the income distribution among families, classes and races in metropolitan areas. Author suggests that the division of the local labor market into high wage, primary and low wage, secondary sectors generates and perpetuates the inequality of distribution among social groups. Empirical findings were generally consistent with hypothesis.
2. Dual labor market. 3. Income distribution and redistribution.

INFLATION--UNEMPLOYMENT TRADEOFF

Lancaster, Wayne Harold. A reconsideration of the Phillips Curve for the United States. Ph. D. in Economics, Claremont Graduate School, 1973, 137 p.

Study is a reconsideration of the Phillips curve for the U.S. Various regression techniques are used to test a generalized wage-unemployment model which distinguishes industry unemployment and aggregate unemployment. Findings showed that a Phillips-type relationship did exist for post-war U.S.

Palmer, John Logan. Inflation, Unemployment and Poverty. Stanford University, 1972, 210 p., Ph. D. in Economics.

Analyzes the linkage among macroeconomic policy instruments, rates of inflation and aggregate unemployment and their relationship to each other and the economic welfare of the low-income population. The implications of this analysis for policy and further research on the inflation-unemployment relationship are examined.

ILLINOIS--POVERTY

Majidi, Ali. An evaluation of the impact of Federal economic assistance programs in depressed areas: a case study of Southern Illinois. Southern Illinois University, 1971, 156 p., Ph. D. in Economics.

Southern Illinois is described as a depressed area, and federal economic assistance programs in eleven counties were studied. The conclusion was that these programs have been relatively ineffective.

INTER-RACIAL RELATIONS

Musick, John Louis, Jr. Interaction with black people: white working-class perspectives. Ph. D. in Social Work, The University of Michigan, 1974, 161 p.

White-working class perspectives of blacks in the neighborhood, the job and the school; views racism as a function of perceived self-interest.

INTERGENERATIONAL CHANGE

Baumheier, Edward C. Intergenerational dependency: a study of public assistance in successive generations. Ph. D. in Sociology, Brandeis University, 1971, 178 p.

Study proposes to determine the magnitude of intergenerational dependency on public assistance and the factors causing it. The magnitude was found to be small and second generation recipients do not differ very much from other recipients.
2. Welfare reform.

Montero, Darrel Martin. The Japanese American community: a study of generational changes in ethnic affiliation. Ph. D. in Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, 1975, 184 p.

Determines impact of socioeconomic achievement on the cohesion of the Japanese-American community.

JOB SEARCH

Felder, Henry Edward. Job search: an empirical analysis of the search behavior of low income workers. Ph. D. in Economics, Stanford University, 1975, 164 p.

2. Job search behavior of unemployed. 3. Work orientations of the poor.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Brumm, Harold J., Jr. A cross-section study of the labor force participation decisions of low-income families. Ph. D. in Economics, Claremont Graduate School, 1974, 137 p.

Linear programming model.
2. Work orientations of the poor. 3. Negative income tax.

Harris, Everett Wayne. A study of selected factors associated with the participation in employment of rural low income adults. Ed. D. in Education, University of Illinois at Urbana--Champaign, 1973, 367 p.

King, Jonathon. Social inequality and labor force participation. Ph. D. in Economics, University of California, Los Angeles, 1973, 233 p.

Participation in labor force as related to various social and demographic characteristics.

Singer, Daniel Derrick. Labor force participation in poverty areas. Ph. D. in Economics, University of Colorado, 1971, 204 p.

Labor force behavior in urban poverty areas.

Van Til, Sally Bould. Work and the culture of poverty: the labor force activity of poor men. Ph. D. in Sociology, Bryn Maur College, 1973, 297 p.

Study examines labor force participation of poor men in relation to the culture of poverty hypothesis, that poor men are more likely to drop out of the labor force. Findings, however, show little difference in participation between poor and non-poor able-bodied males. Questions the validity of the idea of a "culture of poverty."
2. Culture of poverty. 3. Work orientations of the poor.

LABOR SUPPLY--HEALTH

Johnson, William George. The influence of health on labor force participation. Ph. D. in Economics, Rutgers University, The State University of New Jersey, 1971, 105 p.

Examines influence of health on short-run labor supply; model includes elements representing physical and social functions which, totaled, reflect "health".

LABOR SUPPLY--PARTICIPATION OF POOR

Hill, Charles Russell. The economic determinants of labor supply for the urban poor. Ph. D. in Economics, University of Minnesota, 1970, 139 p.

Study is a cross-sectional examination of the labor supply of those below the poverty line and living in central cities. Results compare the effects on poor and nonpoor family heads, labor force participation by change in wage rate, transfer payment income, education, health and number of dependents. Study concluded that there are significant differences in the effect of economic and demographic factors on the labor supply of the poor and nonpoor.

LEGAL SERVICES--CALIFORNIA

Broyles, Don R. Poverty and social reform: OEO, legal services and the case of California Rural Legal Assistance. Claremont Graduate School and University Center, 1972, 483 p., Ph. D. in Political Science.

Analysis of recent attempts at social reform, particularly in the area of legal aid. The rise of legal services is seen as an indication of the failure of earlier OEO programs, and the success of CRLA is evaluated in the context of a society too politically immature to end poverty.

LEGAL SERVICES FOR THE POOR

Champagne, Anthony Martin. OEO legal services: a study of local project performance. Ph. D. in Political Science, University of Illinois at Urbana--Champaign, 1973, 291 p.

Studies local level of OEO legal services program.

Fortmann, Louise Palmer. Rationing justice: a study of the delivery of legal services to the rural poor. Ph. D. in Law, Cornell University, 1973, 239 p.

Analyzes the responsiveness of the legal system to the needs of the rural poor. Findings showed that lack of understanding the legal nature of the problem, perception of high fees and lack of faith in the effectiveness of lawyers were barriers to the use of lawyers. Lack of access to lawyers and inadequate laws protecting the rights of the poor were also found.

Pious, Richard Matthew. Advocated for the poor: legal services in the War on Poverty. Ph. D. in Political Science, Columbia University, 1971, 421 p.

Study analyzes the Legal Services Program and it is a case study in intergovernmental policy-making. Analyzes political, managerial and administrative aspects of the program. The study concludes that obstacles have arisen involving these aspects which prevent rational responses to the social problems the program was intended to solve.

LITERACY

McCracken, Hugh Thomas. Guidelines for establishing literacy projects utilizing agencies in a university and a rural community. Ph. D. in Education, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1971, 159 p.

Guidelines for community-university literacy projects established; examines selected practices and issues in adult basic education and describes and evaluates two years of a continuing project.
2. Illiteracy. 3. Rural poverty.

LOW-INCOME CHILDREN

Winicki, Sidney Abe. Concept utilization performance of children from lower and middle socioeconomic status. University of Texas at Austin, 1971, 65 p., Ph. D. in Education.

Focuses on whether the relatively poorer performance of students of lower SES reflects an absence of cognitive abilities or whether these abilities are present but less available for use in a problem-solving situation. Results indicated no significant difference in performance between SES groups, and suggest that educational experiences should be designed for lower SES students to elicit and develop further the higher level abilities they apparently possess.

LOW-INCOME CONSUMERS

Adrian, John Louie, Jr. Specification of the effects of income and other socioeconomic factors on the consumption of food nutrients. Ph. D. in Economics, The University of Tennessee, 1974, 188 p.

Major purpose of this paper was to determine the effect of income and other socioeconomic characteristics on the consumption of protein, fat, carbohydrate, minerals and vitamins by American households. Diets of Negroes were also analyzed. Changes toward a more urban society, increased education and increased employment of housewives were analyzed for their effect on the consumption of nutrients.

Chandler, Gary Gene. An analysis of the debt levels of poverty area families. Ph. D. in Business Administration, Purdue University, 1972, 195 p.

Analysis of debt level by poverty level and race.
2. Access to credit.

Conant, Roger Royce. Profits in the ghetto. Ph. D. in Economics, Columbia University, 1973, 238 p.

Study provides data for the retail business sector in the ghetto. White storeowners in Harlem were found to be more financially successful that black storeowners but little different from white storeowners outside the ghetto. Black purchasing patterns, black businesses and government programs designed to assist ghetto business are also analyzed.
2. Black enterprises.

Leonard, Myron Jack. Retail food operating methods for the low-income consumer: an analysis. Ph. D. in Business Administration, University of Georgia, 1972, 249 p.

Attitudes of grocers concerning operating approaches in low-income areas; analysis of operating methods.

Williams, Walter Edward. The low-income market place. Ph. D. in Economics, University of California, Los Angeles, 1972, 118 p.

Behavior of merchants and low-income households.

LOW-INCOME GROUPS--FLORIDA

Cyzewski, William Walter. Comparative study of the financing patterns of the white and Negro low income groups in Tampa, Florida. Ph. D. in Economics, University of Alabama, 1970, 211 p.

Purpose of study was to determine whether there are significant differences in the income and expenditure patterns of poor whites and poor Negroes.

LOW-INCOME HOUSING

Brueggeman, William Bernard. The impact of private construction and government housing programs in a local housing market. Ph. D. in Economics, The Ohio State University, 1970, 252 p.

Objectives of study included: 1) determining the economic level of all households and the number of low income households linked to each housing category; and 2) estimating the subsidy cost of providing units in each of the government programs and comparing their expected effect on low-income households.

Garrison, Alexandra S. Client analysis of the Federally-Aided Low-Rent Housing Programs for the Elderly in Syracuse, New York: a further develo-ment of an applied method. Cornell University, 1971, 223 p., Ph. D. in Sociology.

Focuses on the distribution of services and benefits to those eligible for services (not only those using them) and examines the role of administrative practices in the distribution of benefits and services. Finds the program provides a positive service, although limited in scope, and raises some policy questions.

Gelb, Betsy Dubois. Influences of attitude, economic factors, and social pressure on price-setting decisions by retailers serving poverty-designated neighborhoods. Ph. D. in Business Administration, University of Houston, 1973, 122 p.

2. Merchant pricing behavior. 3. Attitudes of retailers.

Khair-el-din, Abdel-Hamid Mahmoud. Housing for low-income families in inner city locations in developed and developing countries. D. Arch in Urban and Regional Planning, The Catholic University of America, 1974, 815 p.

2. Poverty abroad. 3. Attitudes of residents. 4. Access to housing.

Laessig, Robert Ernest. Racial disparities in urban housing quality. Cornell University, 1971, 321 p., Ph. D. in Sociology.

Measures of racial disparities in housing quality are developed and subjected to statistical analysis. It is found that a significantly higher proportion of nonwhite families occupy inferior housing, and racial discrimination in housing plays a larger role in this than does racial income inequality.

Latimer, Margaret Webb. Tenants of the city: the present, potential and former occupants of public housing in New York City. Ph. D. in Sociology, Columbia University, 1970, 459 p.

Study examined various characteristics of public housing tenants and then explained the inadequacy of the public housing program as a result of

a lack of national commitment to and government support of public housing. The study found that even if public housing units were available many families could not afford to live in them, Implications for a massive housing program with a system of rent and ownership assistance are concluded from the data.

McMinn, Robert Dennis. The self-help method of supplying housing to rural low-income families: an exploratory study. Ph. D. in Economics, The University of Oklahoma, 1974, 248 p.

2. Self-help housing. 3. Rural poverty.

Vaughn, Garrett Alan. A comparison of white and nonwhite metropolitan low-income housing. Ph. D. in Economics, Duke University, 1970, 164 p.

Study seeks to explain the reasons low-income nonwhites live in poorer quality, more crowded housing than whites when income and tastes are constant.

LOW-INCOME HOUSING--ACCESSIBILITY

Goulet, Peter Gregory. Discriminant analysis of low-cost housing alternatives: a study of non-price factors influencing housing choice decisions. Ph. D. in Economics, The Ohio State University, 1970, 129 p.

Study contends that there are two weaknesses in present housing market models. To alleviate these weaknesses, the paper gives attention to the mobile home segment of the market and provides a discriminant analysis of several non-price factors which influence choice decision among alternative dwelling units.

LOW-INCOME HOUSING--BALTIMORE

Rosenburg, Louis Stanley. New perspectives on housing need: a case study of the low-income problem in Baltimore, Maryland. Ph. D. in Urban and Regional Planning, University of Pennsylvania, 1973, 609 p.

Study analyzes low-income housing at the local level. Housing needs are empirically determined for Baltimore in aggregate and for particular subgroups. The level of resources needed to eliminate the housing problem is estimated and policy implications are suggested.

2. Access to housing.

LOW-INCOME WORKERS

Slifman, Lawrence. Occupational mobility of low income workers. Washington University, 1971, 150 p., Ph. D. in Economics.

Assesses the impact of changes in the aggregate labor supply-demand balance on the upward occupational mobility of lower income workers. The factor

having the strongest effect on the likelihood of mobility was found to be the worker's sex. A high degree of inter-occupational substitutability in the labor force is indicated, suggesting that upward mobility is stimulated by timing decisions on the part of workers.

Steinberg, Edward Irving. Upward mobility of low-income workers. Ph. D. in Economics, New York University, 1973, 156 p.

2. Work orientations of the poor.

LOW-SKILLED WORKERS

Schienle, Donald Richard. Relationship between remedial training of low-skilled workers and attitude change. Ph. D. in Education, United States International University, 1971, 121 p.

Determines relationships between job-related training and changes in attitudes toward self, family and selected work aspects; most significant result of remedial training was a gain in self-concept.

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT

Menake, George T. Domestic public welfare policy--making in the American system: the case of Manpower Development and Training Program. Ph. D. in Political Science, New York University, 1972, 422 p.

Study presents four hypotheses relating to the effectiveness of the American political system in public welfare. The hypotheses are tested in regard to the MDTA and deal with interest groups, ideology, institutional structures of government and "policy intelligence."

2. Employment.

Snyder, Raymond Norris. Job success as related to MDTA training in low-level skills. Ph. D. in Education, The University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 1974, 157 p.

2. Relation of low-level skills to job success.

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT--EVALUATIONS

Adams, John Phillips, Jr. Training the hard-core unemployed: an evaluation of a union sponsored MDTA program. Ph. D. in Economics, Claremont Graduate School, 1973, 163 p.

Evaluates Teamster sponsored training program for hard-core unemployed.

Gubins, Samuel. The impact of age and education on the effectiveness of training: a benefit-cost analysis. Ph. D. in Economics, The Johns Hopkins University, 1970, 233 p.

Examines Manpower Development and Training Act. Training of unemployed uses cost-benefit analysis.

MANPOWER PROGRAMS--ATTENDANCE

Perry, Wayne, D. General quantitative models and policy analysis of turnover and attendance in manpower programs. Ph. D. in Economics, Carnegie-Melon University, 1975, 234 p.

Paper provides an empirical study on the determinants of turnover, retention and absenteeism for manpower programs.
2. Dual labor market. 3. Work orientations.

MASS MEDIA--DEPICTION OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Hubbard, Jeffrey Charles. Mass communications and social problems. Ph. D. in Sociology, Washington State University, 1973, 223 p.

Attempts to determine whether or not the media is realistically depicting community social problems.

MATRIFOCAL FAMILIES

Jones, Curtis Joseph. Differences and similarities between two parent and mother-child Black families residing in a lower socioeconomic-status census tract. Ph. D. in Sociology, Michigan State University, 1974, 203 p.

2. Sociology of minorities. 3. Two parent families and mother-child Black families.

Register, Jasper Calvin. Family structure, maternal dominance, educational and occupational achievement: a black-white comparative analysis. Ph. D. in Sociology, University of Kentucky, 1974, 175 p.

Effects of maternal dominance and family structure on educational and occupational achievement.

MEDICAID-EVALUATIONS

Anderson, Charles Edward. An evaluation of Medicaid as a scheme for redistributing physician services towards the medically indigent and socially disadvantaged. Stanford University, 1975, 139 p., Ph. D. in Economics.

Social welfare gains and losses of Medicaid are estimated and compared to those of private medical insurance programs. It is found to be an effective policy with superior policy rates and comparable medical benefits,

though the ratio of social benefits to welfare loss indicate that the program is expensive relative to other policies.
2. Aged. 3. Health of the poor.

MEDICAID

O'Connor, John Thomas. The redistribution effects of Title XIX of the Social Security Act: a statistical study for 1968. Ph. D. in Economics, University of Notre Dame, 1971, 158 p.

Study attempts to estimate income redistributive effect caused by Medicaid in 1968. Author found that about 96% of Medicaid expenditures were made on behalf of families whose income averaged under $4,000. However, he also discovered a serious inflationary effect accompanying this program and borne by the middle and upper income groups.

Ryser, Paul Ernest. The state socio-political system and health care policy. Ph. D. in Sociology, University of Pittsburgh, 1973, 212 p.

Effect of socio-political characteristics of states on Medicaid policy outcomes.
2. Differential access to Medicaid.

MEDICARE

Hofer, Ronald Keith. The economic benefits of Medicare to the aged: a micro-simulation study. Indiana University, 1973, 357 p., Ph. D. in Economics.

Simulation model and econometric model to assess impact of Medicare in the long-run. Concludes that Medicare improves the economic welfare of aged families.
2. Aged.

MEXICAN-AMERICANS

Achor, Shirley Coolidge. Of thorns and roses: variations in cultural adaptations among Mexican-Americans in an urban Texas barrio. Ph. D. in Anthropoligy, Southern Methodist University, 1974, 272 p.

Cultural perspective of barrio residents' adaptations to urban environment; social service suggestions to improve their life chances.
2. Chicano affairs.

Rankin, Jerry Lawrence. Mexican Americans and Manpower policy. University of Arizona, 1971, 158 p., Ph. D. in Political Science.

Manpower policies for Mexican Americans in the 1960s are examined. The incrementalist character of policy-making appeared to affect dissatisfaction with the political order and the constitutional arrangement of government, and failed the needs of disadvantaged Mexican American.

MEXICAN-AMERICANS--ATTITUDES

Montenegro, Raquel. Educational implications of cultural values and attitudes of Mexican-American women. Ph. D. in Education, Claremont Graduate School, 1973, 132 p.

Analyzes attitudes of young Chicano women which would affect their education choices.

MEXICAN-AMERICANS--EAST LOS ANGELES

Pachon, Harry Peter. Ethnicity, poverty and political participation: select case studies of Mexican Americans in East Los Angeles. Ph. D. in Political Science, Claremont Graduate School, 1973, 273 p.

Relationships between ethnicity and poverty.
2. Political activities of the poor. 3. Sociology of poverty.

MEXICAN-AMERICANS--HEALTH

Lindstrom, Carol Jane. Health and illness of Mexican American children in an upper midwest urban setting. Ph. D. in Anthropology, Michigan State University, 1974, 344 p.

Examines use of Child Health Clinic and mothers' perceptions of their children's health and illness.
2. Chicano affairs.

MIGRATION

Bigony, Beatrice Anne. Migrants to the cities: a study of the socio-economic status of Native Americans in Detroit and Michigan. Ph. D. in Anthropology, The University of Michigan, 1974, 311 p.

Details of socioeconomic conditions of Native Americans in Detroit and Michigan with focus on reasons for acceptance or rejection of urban environment by migrants.

Glantz, Frederic Barry. The determinants of the interregional migration of the economically disadvantaged. Ph. D. in Economics, Syracuse University, 1972, 137 p.

Study attempts to explain the migration of nonwhites and poor into large urgan areas between 1955 and 1960 because of increased economic opportunity in these areas. A model using public welfare payments and measures of employment opportunities was tested by multiple regression analysis. Findings suggest that in the Northeast, welfare payments are an important aspect of economic opportunity.
2. Work orientations of the poor.

Gill, Flora Davidov. Economics and the Black exodus: an analysis of Negro emigration from the Southern United States; 1910-1970. Ph. D. in Economics, Stanford University, 1975, 191 p.

Study analyzes temporal, spatial and demographic aspects of Black emigration from the South. Author develops a micro level model to explain individual decisions to migrate given constraints of imperfect capital formation, lack of job information and costs of migrating. Regression data based on the migration rates of Black males show that finance and information constraints greatly reduce migration except during periods of low unemployment.

Groves, Robert Harry. Factors influencing family migration from Appalachia. Ph. D. in Sociology, The Ohio State University, 1975, 182 p.

Study compares Appalachian residents of Ohio who migrated to metropolitan areas with their brothers, who remained in the rural areas. Various social and demographic characteristics, attitudes toward certain American values and reasons for staying or leaving were compared. Findings show that rural brothers stayed because they liked the community or took over a farm while urban brothers moved to improve opportunities of employment. Both groups had similar societal values but differed in occupation, income and mobility.

Kaluzny, Richard Lawrence. The determinants of household migration: the poor and non-poor. Ph. D. in Economics, The University of Wisconsin, 1973, 189 p.

Examines determinants of migration by race and poverty status.

Reischauer, Robert Danton. The impact of the welfare system on black migration and marital stability. Columbia University, 1971, 167 p., Ph. D. in Economics.

Analyzes the extent to which the welfare system has influenced migration and patterns of family instability in the black community, finding that welfare-related instability arose because welfare lowers the benefits of marriage by providing a system of government subsidized alimony payments, and that patterns of black migration are influenced by welfare opportunities in cities of destination.

MINORITIES--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Wong, Harold H. The relative economic status of Chinese, Japanese, Black, and white men in California. Ph. D. in Economics, University of California, Berkeley, 1974, 205 p.

Analyzes hypothesis that Chinese, Japanese and Negroes earn less at each level of education and age than do whites and that this situation is not improving.

NEGATIVE INCOME TAX

Browning, Edgar K. Income redistribution and the negative income tax: a theoretical analysis. Princeton University, 1971, 213 p., Ph. D. in Economics.

Analysis of the work incentives question and the possible impact on collective decision-making. Effects of NIT on taxpayers and recipients are examined, as well as the issues of work requirements, effects on public policy and tax structure, and wage subsidy.

Christensen, Sandra Spear. Income maintenance and the labor supply. University of Wisconsin, 1972, 158 p., Ph. D. in Economics.

Model to estimate the labor supply response of low-income working males (initially outside of the welfare system) to the introduction of non-categorical income maintenance. Estimates indicate that young recipients would reduce their labor supply substantially. The effect income maintenance would have in inducing investment in human capital is conjectured.

Hindle, Colin James. Negative income taxation and poverty in Ontario. University of Toronto, 1970, Ph. D. in Economics.

Determines incidence of poverty in Ontario and tests efficiency of alternative means of eliminating poverty. Finds Ontario poverty concentrated in urban areas among single individuals and female-headed families. Family allowances are inadequate and utilization of negative income taxes suggested.

2. Counting the poor. 3. Poverty abroad.

Lindquist, Brian Gordon. Work incentive effects of alternative rate structures in a negative income tax. Purdue University, 1973, 169 p., Ph. D. in Economics.

Develops a simulation model based on estimated labor supply equations to investigate the relative impact on work incentive of alternative combinations of transfer rate structure and eligibility standard in NIT. The regressive transfer rate structure with a smaller income guarantee provides a greater incentive to work for black and white families of all sizes than either progressive transfer rate program, proportional rate program, or wage subsidy.

2. Work orientations of the poor.

Olanvoravith, Ninnat. A comparative study of public assistance and negative income tax. U. S. International University, 1975, 152 p., Ph. D. in Sociology.

Results from the comparative study indicated that the negative income tax scored high under criteria of equity, economy, and clearly defined rights and procedures. There were shortcomings in terms of adequacy and adverse incentive effects.

2. Work orientations of the poor. 3. Evaluations.

Shore, Arnold Robert. Institutional Assistance: a study of the negative income tax experiment. Ph. D. in Sociology, Princeton University, 1970, 450 p.

Study reviews current literature on various moral, religious, social and political conceptions of poverty. Staff and recipient points of view concerning institutional expectations were compared. Finally, a broad definition of institutional assistance was offered.

NEW JERSEY INCOME MAINTENANCE EXPERIMENT

Boeckmann, Margaret Emma. The contribution of social research to social policy formation: a study of the New Jersey Income Maintenance Experiment and the Family Assistance Plan. Johns Hopkins University, 1973., Ph. D. in Sociology.

Evaluates the impact which the experiment had on political decision-makers, both in the Administration and Congress, during deliberations over the Family Assistance Plan.

OLD AGE SUPPLEMENTS

Eaton, Thelma Lucile. Social functioning and personal autonomy in black and white OAS recipients. D.S.W. in Social Work, University of Southern California, 1973, 234 p.

Study examines the relationship between social functioning and personal autonomy in black and white aged and explores the influence of certain social and economic characteristics on the relationship. Findings showed that most of the 80 interviewees had low levels of social functioning but that they could not be characterized as basically dependent. Implications of research in social work field are discussed.
2. Attitudes of the aged poor.

PAROLES--PENNSYLVANIA

Sesnowitz, Michael Louis. The Pennsylvania Parole System--a cost-benefit analysis. Ph. D. in Economics, University of Pittsburgh, 1971, 138 p.

Study measures costs and benefits resulting from the parole of burglars in Pennsylvania.

PHILLIPS CURVE TRADE-OFF

Maxfield, Myles, Jr. Studying wage changes with a simulation of the labor market. Ph. D. in Economics, University of Maryland, 1975, 203 p.

Study of wage changes and unemployment using a model of the labor market based on job search theory. Author hypothesizes that much of the high unemployment of certain groups is due to their high turnover rate and that an increasing dispersion of unemployment rates of these groups shifts the Phillips curve in a unfavorable direction. The effects of a public service employment program and a vocational training program were compared for a recession and expansion.

PLURAL SOCIETY

Jakubs, John Francis. Ghetto dispersal and suburban reaction. Ph. D. in Geography, The Ohio State University, 1974, 136 p.

Examines improved housing opportunities in both ghetto dispersal and ghetto enrichment proposals.

POLICE--ATTITUDES

Williams, Willie Samuel. Attitudes of black and white policemen toward the opposite race. Ph. D. in Social Psychology, Michigan State University, 1970, 151 p.

Study compared the attitudes of black and white policeman and black and white members of a Church of God congregation toward the opposite race.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE POOR

Hertz, Susan Victoria Handley. A study of the organization and politics of the Welfare Mothers Movement in Minnesota. Ph. D. in Anthropology, University of Minnesota, 1974, 376 p.

Analysis of Welfare Mothers Movement in Minnesota.

King, William Melvin. Ghetto riots and the employment of blacks: an answer to the search for black political power. Ph. D. in Sociology, Syracuse University, 1974, 265 p.

Study hypothesizes that the ghetto riots of the '60's were a means for Blacks to acquire political power and that they resulted in job change for the Black worker. Findings showed, however, that Blacks did not acquire the power nor permanent jobs.
2. Black politics. 3. Employment.

Lazinger, Joel Phillip. The correlates for instrumental organizational membership and political awareness and activity of low income people. Ph. D. in Sociology, The University of Wisconsin, 1973, 174 p.

By use of regression analysis, this study attempts to determine the correlates for organizational membership, political awareness and activity of those with low incomes. Economic status and educational attainment were found to be important correlates. These are believed to influence mutual dependence relationships and the ability to defend self-interests.
2. Community participation.

O'Kelly, Charlotte Gwen. The black press and the black protest movement: a study of the response of mass media to social change, 1946-1972. Ph. D. in Sociology, The University of Connecticut, 1975, 300 p.

History of the relation of the black press and black protest movement; analysis did not find black press overly conservative but does question their flexibility to adjust to the growing radicalism of blacks.

Thomas, Cynthia. Civil rights participation and attitudes of militancy in the Negro ghetto community. University of Rochester, 1971, 270 p., Ph. D. in Political Science.

A variety of secondary variables, rather than immediate dissatisfaction with surroundings, were found to be associated with militancy and civil rights participation.

POOR AS PARTICIPANTS

Milne, James Stephen. Feasibility in poverty politics: participation or paternalism? Temple University, 1972, 312 p., Ph. D. in Political Science.

Study was designed to test the assumptions upon which participatory solutions are based. Residents of poverty areas of Philadelphia were interviewed. The urban poor appear to be best represented by a "subject" oriented "model." Though they are not participant-oriented, they are allegiant to the political system itself. This suggests the need for the more active, interested and knowledgeable individuals to assert themselves in designing and implementing feasible programs for poverty areas.

POVERTY--BRAZIL

Salmen, Lawrence Fulton. The casas de comodos of Rio de Janeiro: a study of the occupants and accomodations of inner-city slums and a comparison of their characteristics with the fovelas. Ph. D. in Sociology, Columbia University, 1971, 215 p.

Study explores the casas de comodos, the major form of housing within the means of a poor urban dweller.

2. Sociology of Minorities.

POVERTY DEFINITIONS

Johnson, Dennis Alfred. Poverty in the United States: its meaning and measurement. Ph. D. in Economics, The University of Iowa, 1972, 311 p.

Study attempts to define poverty in unambiguous terms and to estimate the effect of income in-kind on the number of poor and the poverty income gap. A model, defining poverty as a state in which a consuming unit is unable to consume a specific bundle of goods and services in a specific time period, is used to estimate the importance of nonmoney income.

POVERTY INDEX

Eby, John Wilmer. A path analytic explanation of community poverty. Ph. D. in Sociology, Cornell University, 1972, 216 p.

Poverty is conceived of in relation to the community rather than as an individual attribute.

2. Statistics of poverty.

PROTESTANT WORK ETHIC

Hicks, Ronald Graydon. The Protestant Ethic and the generation gap in the modern urban Southern family. Ph. D. in Sociology, The Louisana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1970, 154 p.

Examined the possible existence of generation gap in relation to the Protestant Ethic for such characteristics as race, religion, sex, age of parent and socioeconomic status.

PROTESTANT ETHIC AND POVERTY

Wooster, John Harrison. Attitudes toward poverty, social services, and adherence to the Protestant Ethic in a rural Colorado community. Ed. D. in Social Psychology, University of Northern Colorado, 1972, 138 p.

Relationship between belief in Protestant Ethic and attitudes toward poverty and social services.

2. Rural poverty.

PUBLIC WELFARE ADMINISTRATION--COLORADO

Shapek, Raymond Anthony. An analysis of welfare program administration in Colorado: a case for administrative centralization at the state level. University of Colorado, 1971, 402 p., Ph. D. in Political Science.

The Colorado system of welfare administration is analyzed. Thesis shows that the burden of growing welfare costs to Colorado counties, and their administrative problems may force state assumption of administrative responsibility and funding for welfare programs in Colorado.

PUBLIC WELFARE, ATTITUDES TOWARD

Moore, Charles Champ. The conceptual development of welfare practice and attitudes of selected religious and occupational groups regarding four general dimensions of public welfare. Utah State University, 1971, 143 p. Ph. D. in Sociology.

Found that Mormons were more negative toward public welfare than non-Mormons, and within the Mormon group, lay members were more positive than Church leaders. Employees of public welfare generally had the most positive attitudes.

PUBLIC WELFARE--COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS

Carlin, Thomas Arthur. An economic analysis of the predicted effects of alternative family assistance programs on selected household expenditures. Pennsylvania State University, 1971, 193 p., Ph. D. in Sociology.

The objective of this study was to determine what effect a family income maintenance program would have on the aggregate expenditures for food, clothing, and shelter. Two recursive two-stage least squares models were developed based on the permanent income hypothesis of consumption; one used to determine the effect on the hard-core poor, the other on the temporary poor. Two family assistance programs were analyzed, one modeled on the Nixon FAP and the other the FAP with the cash value of food stamps. On a national basis, both programs had little effect on the aggregate expenditures for the three commodity areas, though it would increase substantially in the South and in rural farm areas. The supply functions for food, clothing, and shelter faced by the poor are considerably less elastic than was assumed.

PUBLIC WELFARE--COSTS

Dacus, Robert Warren. Minimizing unemployment welfare costs through the stimulation of unskilled labor employment. George Washington University, 1971, 161 p., D.B.A. in Economics.

A model is established for analyzing the costs of a program providing (a) a guaranteed annual income, (b) a minimum wage which would yield an income higher than the guaranteed income, (c) a wage subsidy to employers to provide an economic incentive to hire underskilled workers. Limited implementation of the program is suggested to test economic motivation to accept employment and economic incentive to offer employment.

PUBLIC WELFARE, DELIVERY OF

Bloedorn, Jack Clyde. The TOM Program: a fundamental organizing principle for management oriented design and operation of social welfare service delivery systems. Northwestern University, 1972, 242 p., Ph. D. in Political Science.

Application of this technique allows linkage of both service system design and ongoing operations to forecasts of identifiable target populations (T), their social service objectives (O), and the mix (M) of services necessary to achieve those objectives. Components of the model are explained and related.

PUBLIC WELFARE--DELIVERY--EVALUATIONS

Rudolph, Claire S. A conceptual framework for the analysis of public social service delivery. Ph. D. in Social Work, Syracuse University, 1973, 226 p.

Thesis analyzes service output of a public welfare agency in relation to the service objectives and client needs. A study was made of the utilization of welfare relative to the services provided and social characteristics of the clients' families. Utilization of welfare is viewed not as psychological dependency but as problem solving behavior on the part of the client.

PUBLIC WELFARE--EVALUATIONS

Hasenfeld, Yeheskel. People processing organizations and client careers: a study of four antipoverty organizations. Ph. D. in Sociology, The University of Michigan, 1970, 387 p.

Study examines the relation between such organizations which label their clients in order to evoke change and the careers of these clients.

Ogren, Evelyn Hall. Evaluation of the effectiveness of public social services: a methodological study. D.S.W. in Social Work, University of Southern California, 1973, 315 p.

Study attempts to develop a methodology for evaluating the effectiveness of social services.

PUBLIC WELFARE--FORECASTING

Sweillam, Attia Ibrahim. Modeling the public welfare system: a public welfare caseload forecasting model. Ph. D. in Sociology, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1974, 194 p.

Constructs mathematical model of caseload dynamics; analysis of New York Public Assistance caseloads.

PUBLIC WELFARE--MULTIPLE REGRESSIONS

Turem, Jerry Sheldon. Public assistance in the United States: an exploratory multiple regression analysis. University of Wisconsin, 1972, 218 p., Ph. D. in Social Work.

A theoretical model of the factors thought to influence interstate variation in welfare recipient rates and average grants was developed. The utility of a stepwise multiple regression strategy for analysis was tested. A number of hypotheses on aspects of welfare were analyzed and supported, concluding that the multiple regression technique shows promise for welfare reform analysis.

PUBLIC WELFARE--NEW YORK CITY

Saks, Daniel Holtzman. Economic analysis of an urban public assistance program: aid to New York City families of dependent children in the sixties. Ph. D. in Economics, Princeton University, 1973, 177 p.

Thesis hypothesizes that going on welfare is a rational decision in which potential recipients select the best alternative over time. Econometric techniques were used to analyze cross-section survey and time-series data for New York City and other metropolitan areas. Welfare recipients were found to respond to incentives in a similar manner as the rest of the population choosing nonwelfare sources of income when expected wages increased relative to welfare payments. The potential cost of a demand for welfare also was found to affect welfare choice.

2. Accessibility to welfare.

PUBLIC WELFARE--PUBLIC POLICY

Albritton, Robert Bynum, II. Welfare spending in the American states: an approach to analysis of public policy. Northwestern University, 1975, 316 p., Ph. D. in Political Science.

Evaluation of trends in policy analysis and analysis of causes of welfare system growth during the 1960's. A simulation welfare spending model, derived from the analysis, is capable of forecasting caseload size, spending, and federal welfare assistance.

PUERTO RICAN STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Baecher, Richard Emeram. An exploratory study to determine levels of educational development, reading levels, and the cognitive styles of Mexican American and Puerto Rican American students in Michigan. Ph. D. in Education, The University of Michigan, 1973, 226 p.

2. Bilingual-bicultural education.

REVENUE SHARING

Henry, Milbourne Walder. Social policy and aging: the implications of general revenue sharing for the elderly. D.S.W. in Social Work, University of Southern California, 1975, 232 p.

Analysis of allocation of general revenue sharing funds to programs for the elderly.

RURAL POOR--AMERICAN INDIANS

Einstein, Robert Irwin. Native Americans in rural and urban poverty. Ph. D. in Economics, The University of Texas at Austin, 1974, 327 p.

Poverty and low levels of human capital development.
2. Sociology of North American Indians.

RURAL POVERTY

Balliet, Lee Spangler. Anglo poverty in the rural South. Ph. D. in Economics, The University of Texas at Austin, 1974, 373 p.

Effects of racial attitudes and discrimination on poor whites.
2. The South. 3. Sociololgy of poverty.

Ford, Arthur M. Political economics of rural poverty in the South. Ph. D. in Economics, New School for Social Research, 1973, 166 p.

Study examines rural poverty in the South as a problem of inequality and income distribution. The author suggests that migration pattern as experienced by Appalachia and the South has increased the disparity in income distribution due to limited employment opportunities for low skilled labor. Author suggests the possibility that a socioeconomic transformation may have different impacts on different impacts on different classes.

Salvi, Pratap Vithal. Characteristics of low income farmers in South Central New York State with special reference to incentives and disincentives for adoption of agricultural innovations. Cornell University, 1971, 245 p., Ph. D. in Education.

Analysis indicate that adoption of agricultural innovations is positively related to education, social participation, information seeking, income, and incentives, and negatively to age and disincentives.

RURAL POVERTY--CALIFORNIA

Rice, Walter Ellery. Employment, unemployment and labor force participation of the rural resident poor: a case study of southern San Luis Obispi County, California. Ph. D. in Economics, Claremont Graduate School, 1973, 263 p.

Labor demand and labor supply analysis.
2. Job search behavior. 3. Labor force participation.

RURAL POVERTY--MISSISSIPPI

Rao, Velagapudi Veera Pradass. Toward the development of a typology of low-income families. Ph. D. in Sociology, Mississippi State University, 1971, 157 p.

2. Categorizing the poor. 3. Culture of poverty.

SMSA's--INCOME INEQUALITY

Courbois, Jean-Pierre Albert. The measurement of income inequality: analysis of income distribution in 241 SMSA's. Ph. D. in Economics, The American University, 1974, 255 p.

Study reviews and classifies several methods of measuring income inequality and describes a new approach in which factor analysis is used to reduce variations in income distribution. This new approach then attempts to determine the meaning of income inequality variations in 241 SMSA's. Findings show that variations reflect structural and market factors and social preferences.
2. Statistics of poverty. 3. Income distribution.

SOCIAL INDICATORS

Bayer, Kurt Richard. A social indicator of the cost of being Black. University of Maryland, 1971, 162 p., Ph. D. in Sociology.

Investigates the welfare position of U.S. black urban families relative to whites. Education, discrimination in housing, and higher crime exposure are the most prominent areas in which blacks suffer disproportionate disabilities. The effects of these are analyzed, and the magnitude estimated.

Kropf, Jerry Joe. Social indicators of efficiency and equity convergence in four distressed regions. Ph. D. in Economics, University of Missouri-Columbia, 1972, 234 p.

Impact of public policy actions on regional efficiency and equity.

SOCIAL SERVICES--EVALUATIONS

Brizius, Jack Alfred. Social services in public welfare programs. Ph. D. in Sociology, Princeton University, 1974, 238 p.

Study uses data from five sample surveys of welfare recipients and caseworkers and analyzes the administration of social services in public welfare programs. Social casework is evaluated and criticized both in concept and operation. Study concluded that the most desirable social services are those which are the closest substitutes for income.

SOCIAL WORKERS--ATTITUDES

Blum, Sandor Elias. The influence of contrasting work arrangements on public assistance workers' empathy and warmth for clients. D.S.W. in Social Work, Smith College School for Social Work, 1970, 154 p.

Study investigates the influence of eligibility study on public assistance workers' empathy and warmth for clients.

SOCIOLOGY OF MINORITIES

Cohen, David Stephen. They walk these hills: a study of social solidarity among the racially-mixed people of the Ramapo Mountains. Ph. D. in Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, 1971, 350 p.

Study examines this social group in terms of geographic setting, collective image, racially-mixed ancestry, family and kinship system, and folklore.

Plume, Marguerite Mardelle. The structure of household: a study of ninety-one low-income black domestic groups in Rochester, New York. Ph. D. in Anthropology, The University of Rochester, 1975, 186 p.

Examines internal social organization of low income black domestic groups using participant observation.
2. Culture of poverty. 3. Intergenerational change.

SOCIOLOGY OF POVERTY

Coppin, Victor Eustace Hugh. Life styles and social services on Skid Row: study of aging, homeless men. D.S.W. in Social Work, University of Southern California, 1974, 399 p.

Attitudes of aging homeless men to social services; in-depth interviews with men.

2. Anomie.

Honig-Parnass, Tikvah. The nature of the relationship between socio-economic position and utilization of professional medical services in the black community. Ph. D. in Sociology, Duke University, 1974, 198 p.

Examines attitudes to scientific medicine, medical care delivery and political aspects of society; alienation as explanation of utilization behavior.

Pruger, Robert. Reciprocity and the poor. D.S.W. in Social Work, University of California, Berkeley, 1970, 168 p.

Study criticizes the unilateral public assistance in that the poor persons are burdened with an "undercharged obligation to pay". Thus the poor are denied psychological satisfaction and are regarded by other members of society as parasites.

2. Welfare reform. 3. Negative income tax. 4. Attitudes to welfare.

Stephens, Brenda Joyce. Loners, losers, and lovers: sociological study of the aged tenants of a slum hotel. Ph. D. in Sociology, Wayne State University, 1973, 161 p.

Study of sociological characteristics of welfare hotels and their aged occupants.

Van Voochers, Rebecca Jane Morrison. Unwanted fertility: its effect on poverty. Ph. D. in Social Work, The Ohio State University, 1974, 237 p.

Study found that unwanted fertility is a significant factor contributing to poverty.

2. Family planning. 3. Intergenerational changes.

STEREOTYPING

Dworkin, Anthony Gary. Prejudice, discrimination, and intergroup perceptions: exploratory research into the correlates of stereotypy. Ph. D. in Sociology, Northwestern University, 1971, 533 p.

Examines four crucial issues of stereotyping.

TAX INCENTIVES AND THE POOR

Price, Hollis Freeman, Jr. The use of tax incentives as a means of eliminating subemployment in the black community. Ph. D. in Economics, University of Colorado, 1972, 229.

2. Puerto Ricans in the U.S. 3. Employment.

TRAINING

Biederman, Kenneth Robert. Tax credits and their effects upon the employment and training of the economically disadvantaged. Ph. D. in Economics, Purdue University, 1971, 226 p.

Examines the efficiency of tax credits and their effects on the private sector hiring and training of the economically disadvantaged.

Borum, Joan Penrose. A Manpower Training Agency as a function of manpower policy. Ph. D. in Education, University of California, Berkeley, 1974, 387 p.

Analysis of Manpower Training Center.

Frost, Olivia Pleasants. A study of the effect of training upon the level of occupational aspirations and upon attitudes toward work for a group of young Negro men from low income families. Ph. D. in Social Psychology, New York University, 1972, 235 p.

Study hypothesized that non-institutional training would raise the level of occupational aspiration and improve work attitudes for low income Negro men. Statistical analysis showed that perception of discrimination and occupational self-confidence would be important factors to be dealt with in occupational training.

2. Attitudes of blacks.

Harrison, Bennett. Education, training, and the urban ghetto. Ph. D. in Economics, University of Pennsylvania, 1970, 344 p.

Estimates weekly earnings, average annual unemployment and occupational status of nonwhite urban workers in the central city ghetto, nonghetto central city and suburban ring.

Mitchell, Anthony William. Study of a training program for disadvantaged minorities: a case study of Project Respect. Ph. D. in Education, University of Utah, 1970, 171 p.

Provides detailed account of an experimental Manpower Development and Training Act program for disadvantaged minorities.

TRAINING--COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS

Sewell, David Oliva. Training the poor: a benefit-cost analysis of vocational instruction in the United States antipoverty program. Ph. D. in Economics, Duke University, 1971, 310 p.

Benefit-cost analysis of a particular training project in the anti-poverty program.

Smith, Ralph Ely. An analysis of the efficiency and equity of manpower programs. Ph. D. in Economics, Georgetown University, 1971, 191 p.

Evaluates manpower programs with cost-benefit analysis which includes the impacts of redistribution.

TRAINING--EVALUATIONS

Hansen, Jan Magne. A framework for evaluation of decentralized manpower training programs. Ph. D. in Economics, University of Missouri--Columbia, 1974, 153 p.

Develops manpower policy planning and evaluation model.

TRAINING--NEW YORK CITY

Gaynor, Sam. Administration and control of the Manpower Development and Training Program in New York City. D.P.A. in Public Administration, New York University, 1970, 323 p.

Examines effectiveness of the administration and control of New York City Training centers; analysis based in part on an extensive examination of the causes and background of poverty.

TRICKLE-DOWN THEORY

Weber, Bruce Alan. Trickling down: the responsiveness of rural and rural poor family income and labor supply to regional economic growth. Ph. D. in Economics, The University of Wisconsin, 1973, 257 p.

Study attempts to determine whether or not regional economic growth "trickles down" to the rural poor as increases to their family incomes. Findings of regression analysis show that regional income growth does not filter down to the farm poor and farm nonpoor and rural nonfarm poor respond positively to regional income growth. Changes in number of jobs per household was also related to regional economic growth.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Ayagi, Ibrahim A. Urban unemployment in the United States. Ph. D. in Economics, University of Pittsburgh, 1974, 318 p.

Analyzes unemployment differences in major urban centers.

UNEMPLOYMENT, SOCIOLOGY OF

Barnes, William Franklin. Wage flexibility of unemployed jobseekers. Ph. D. in Economics, Washington University, 1971, 164 p.

2. Wage flexibility of unemployed. 3. Phillips curve.

URBAN CRISIS

McElroy, Jerome Xavior. The socio-economic contours of recent urban racial violence. Ph. D. in Economics, University of Colorado, 1972, 264 p.

Ghetto residents' perceptions of inequalities.
2. Attitudes of blacks. 3. Riots.

Watson, James Milton. Violence in the ghetto: a critical comparison of three theories of black urban unrest. Ph. D. in Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, 1973, 292 p.

Three theories of black urban violence are examined: the absolute deprivation theory, the racial oppression theory and the relative deprivation theory. Interviews were gathered in Los Angeles and concerned attitudes toward the riots and the degree of participation in the riots. Findings showed considerable support only for the racial oppression theory.

URBAN RENEWAL

O'Connell, Brian James. The impact of central business district renewal on black employment. Ph. D. in Urban and Regional Planning, The Ohio State University, 1974, 153 p.

Studies the effect of varying employment patterns in the CBD on the black labor force. Attempts to partially answer questions on whether or not resources should be used in CBD development and renewal by looking at black employment.

URBAN RENEWAL--DENVER

Smith, Richard Malcolm. Skid row and urban renewal: some geographical aspects of Skyline Urban Renewal in Denver's Larimer Street skid row area. D.A. in Geography, University of Northern Colorado, 1974, 114 p.

Analysis of urban renewal displacement on homeless men.
2. Sociology of poverty.

WAGE DIFFERENTIALS

Oaxaca, Ronald L. Male-female wage differentials in urban labor markets. Princeton University, 1971, 798 p., Ph. D. in Economics.

Determines how much of the observed male-female wage differential can be attributed to the effects of discrimination. Wage evaluations are separated by race and sex. Race discrimination found to be a greater factor in wage differentials than sex discrimination.

2. Discrimination in employment.

WAR ON POVERTY

Rosenbaum, Karen J. Curricular innovations in federal youth programs: a comparison of New Deal and War on Poverty educations efforts. Ph. D. in Education, The Johns Hopkins University, 1973, 763 p.

Employment of disadvantaged youth.
2. Evaluation. 3. Poverty in history.

Schmidt, Ronald John. Nongovernmental policy implementation: a case study in the War on Poverty. University of California, Riverside, 1972, 445 p., Ph. D. in Political Science.

Identifies and analyzes those factors which affected the capacity of the nongovernmental anti poverty agencies to implement strategies for eliminating poverty. Finds that the "War on Poverty" lacked the resources and design necessary for a serious policy aimed at the "elimination" of poverty through the provision of services to the poor and/or through the reduction of economic and political inequality in a "pluralistic" society.

Zarefsky, David Harris. President Johnson's War on Poverty: a rhetorical autopsy. Ph. D. in Speech, Northwestern University, 1974, 954 p.

Study focuses on an analysis of the rhetoric of the War on Poverty as an explanation of its early successes and later failures. The study hypothesized that its subsequent political difficulties resulted from the way the rhetorical problem was solved. Finally, the study hypothesized that the War on Poverty adhered to the rhetorical characteristic of social movements.

WAR ON POVERTY--CHICAGO

Bers, Trudy Haffron. Private welfare agencies and their role in government-sponsored welfare programs: the case of the War on Poverty in Chicago. University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, 1973, 316 p., Ph. D. in Political Science.

Found that the majority of Chicago's private agency programs were expansions or modifications of programs existing before involvementwith OEO, with little innovation. Administrative and political problems were found. Most agencies agreed that arousing interest in the poor was the major contribution of War on Poverty programs.

2. Attitudes.

WELFARE, ORGANIZING FOR

Whitaker, William Howard. The determinants of social movements success: A study of the National Rights Organization. Ph. D. in Sociology, Brandeis University, The Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, 1970, 287 p.

Thesis proposes a model of five determinants including structural conduciveness, social strain and the operation of social control. Factors such as these are used to determine the success of any social movement. The study also examines the National Welfare Rights Organization with respect to the model.

WELFARE RECIPIENTS

Julian, Joseph Victor. The welfare recipient and the courts: a study in individual rights. Syracuse University, 1971, 288 p., Ph. D. in Political Science.

Examines the test cases to clarify welfare recipients' rights. The test cases have gained for recipients greater personal dignity, due process rights, and some protection against state discretion on eligiblilty. The test case movement has not significantly improved the recipients's material well-being.

Phillips, Michael Haider. The impact of the declaration procedure upon the perceptions and attitudes of mothers receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children. Columbia University, 1972, 277 p., D.S.W. in Social Work.

Evaluated use of the Declaration procedure for determining eligibility for assistance. Recipients experiencing the Declaration intake procedure made a significantly more positive appraisal of their intake experience, but felt that investigatory actions on the part of the caseworkers were justified.

2. Attitudes of the poor. 3. AFDC.

Stringham, Sheila Day. A study of public assistance recipients and non-public assistance recipients who participated in parent discussion groups. Columbia University, 1970, 623 p., D.S.W. in Sociology.

Studies participation of AFDC and non-AFDC women in project ENABLE. No marked differences in the behavior of the AFDC women and other low-income women were found.

WELFARE RECIPIENTS--ATTITUDES

Joyce, Thomas D. An exploratory study of the relationships between welfare dependency and the attitudinal characteristics of welfare mothers. Ph. D. in Sociology, Cornell University, 1973, 279 p.

Study examines the relationship between various sociological variables and self-concept from data collected from a sample of 231 Negro families who had some contact with the welfare system. Respondents were found to have a relatively strong self-concept. The study concludes that self-concept is a function of the ability to control the social world.

WELFARE RIGHTS

Streshinsky, Naomi Gottlieb. Welfare rights organization and the public welfare system: an interaction study. D.S.W. in Social Work, University of California, Berkeley, 1970, 236 p.

The study describes the effects of welfare rights organizations on an urban public welfare system. A number of hypotheses are presented on the welfare staff and organized recipients. Author also offers conjectures on the applicability of the welfare process to changes in the welfare structure.

WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION

Levens, Helene. Bread and justice: a participant-observer study of a welfare rights organization. University of Wisconsin, 1971, 398 p., Ph. D. in Sociology.

Participation includes resolving individual grievances, attempting welfare reform, and community education about the cause. Participation in WRO provides women on welfare with an education in the politics of social change. Social change attempts often fail but WRO provides for some women pathways to individual mobility through jobs or the creation of occupational roles in the organization.

WELFARE STIGMA

Sullivan, Patrick J., C.S.C. Perception of and reaction to "welfare stigma" and the influence of program participation, life conditions, and personal attitudes. Ph. D. in Sociology, The Catholic University of America, 1971, 256 p.

Study examined stigma perception and reaction by participants of the AFDC and WIN programs in Baltimore, Maryland. The author found differences between WIN and AFDC recipients not only in characteristics of individuals but also in perception of and reaction to welfare stigma. He also noted that some factors revealed the stereotyping in several attitudes toward welfare mothers.

WHITE/NONWHITE LABOR

Galchus, Kenneth Edward. The elasticity of substitution of white for nonwhite labor. Ph. D. in Economics, Washington University, 1970, 109 p.

The author contends that at first glance it may seem that white and nonwhite workers are not perfect substitutes because there are quality

differences between them. However he shows that they are perfect substitutes if educational attainment is held constant. Suggestions are offered that to reduce nonwhite unemployment, the government should emphasize wage subsidies or job training rather than being an employer of last resort.

WOMEN, STATUS OF

Steinmo, Kirsten Amundsen. The silenced majority: women and American democracy. University of California, Davis, 1971, 230 p., Ph. D. in Political Science.

Examines the nature, extent, causes, and consequences of the socio-economic and political problems of U.S. women. Stereotypes, job market data, voting and group action are explored, with their impact on the political process.

WORK ORIENTATIONS OF THE POOR

Corbett, Ronald John. Predicting employability of AFDC mothers. Catholic University of America, 1973, 361 p., D.S.W. in Social Work.

Problems affecting the employability of AFDC mothers were: child care, negative personality factors, no skills, insufficient education, lack of transportation, no experience, and physical or psychological disorders. Two instruments were tested for predicting employability. The Denver Inventory was found not a valid instrument, and the California Problem Checklist was capable of predicting those who would remain on AFDC but not employability. Only 5-18% of the sample were found to be employable.
2. AFDC. 3. Sociology of poverty. 4. Attitudes.

Cummings, Raymond Joseph. AFDC Caseworker social value orientations and the employment outcome of AFDC clients. University of Minnesota, 1971, 154 p., Ph. D. in Sociology.

Tested the hypothesis that the basically middle-class value orientation of a public welfare agency's caseworkers would be negatively related to the employment outcomes of the lower-class welfare clients served. 129 caseworkers and 429 clients were studied. The main hypothesis was not supported by the multiple regression analysis and significance tests performed on the data, and there was some evidence of an opposite effect.

Horner, David Lafayette. The impact of negative taxes on the work effort and wage rates of low income household members. University of Wisconsin, 1972, 198 p., Ph. D. in Economics.

Shows significant work effort response of prime-age husbands and wifes. The predicted decrease of effort varies as the square of the ratio of the basic guarantee to the person's effective wage rate. The magnitude of the expected decrease for husbands is quite small relative to wives.
2. Negative income tax.

Jones, Barbara Ann Posey. The contribution of black women to the incomes of black families: an analysis of the labor force participation rates of black wives. Ph. D. in Economics, Georgia State University--School of Business Administration, 1973, 158 p.

Regional, family and economic influences on decision to enter or remain in labor force.

Livingston, Katherine Sherla. Contemporary Iroquois women and work: a study of consciousness of inequality. Ph. D. in Anthropology, Cornell University 1974, 213 p.

Role of Iroquois women in family, economy and policy.
2. Sociology of North American Indians.

Meyer, Jack Allan. Labor supply of women potentially eligible for Family Assistance. Ohio State University, 1972, 76 p., Ph. D. in Economics.

Examines relationship between hours of work and both welfare benefit levels and implicit tax rate on nonwelfare income for poor women. A model of work-leisure choice is modified to make it appropriate to a low-income sample. The findings suggest that the higher the implicit tax rate associated with an income maintenance program, the less work will be engaged in by poor black women.

2. Negative income tax.

Scheffer, Martin Warne. The poor: separate class of working class, a comparative study. University of Utah, 1972, 156 p., Ph. D. in Sociology.

'Situational' rather than 'cultural' view of poverty--the poor exhibit a remarkable similarity to their upper echelon working class counterparts. With regard to social policy, programs directed toward jobs, housing, health care and general economic improvement would appear to be equally important in poverty reduction as social work-educational-psychiatric programs.

Scherer, Philip Murray. Rural southern residents and the incentive to work. University of Missouri, Columbia, 1972, 203 p., Ph. D. in Economics.

Survey of rural heads of household in Virginia. Found (1) welfare not a dysfunctional influence or incentive to work (2) welfare recipients and non-recipients place similar meanings on work (3) recipients have less positive intervening work values (4) non-welfare poor have similar intervening work values. Decreasing the negative tax rate on work is necessary, but could cause non-welfare poor to apply for assistance.

2. Attitudes. 3. Rural poverty. 4. The South.

Spaeth, William Charles, Jr. Labor effort disincentives of negative income taxation. Boston College, 1974, 165 p., Ph. D. in Economics.

Labor effort disincentives are discussed heuristically and theoretically. Disincentives appeared to be associated with negative income tax; these disincentives depend on whether the worker is in the manufacturing or nonmanufacturing industries and are sensitive to the employment opportunities of that group. Disincentive tendencies under NIT will be outweighed by conditions in the aggregate labor market.

2. Negative income tax.

Wainwright, Clinton Owen. Vocational rehabilitation of selected welfare recipients in Alabama. Auburn University, 1972, 103 p., Ed. D. in Education.

A comparison was made between the vocational outcome of welfare recipients who were assigned to a coordinated program of the Alabama Vocational Rehabilitation Service and the Alabama Department of Pensions and Security with recipients who were referred to the VHS and usual and customary services. At the follow-up, no difference was found as to remunerative occupations but subjects in the coordinated program were less dependent on welfare.

Welch, William Carlisle. Factors concerned with cooperative extension work with low-income clientele in Louisiana. Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1971, 168 p., Ed. D. in Education.

The extension's role and staff was studied through personnel characteristics, employee attitudes and factors concerning amount of time spent and number of contacts made with low-income clientele. Attitude scores were computed for 355 Extension professionals. Among the findings was the feeling that changing people through educational programs is the most effective strategy for assisting low-income clientele.

Williams, Robert George. AFDC and work effort: the labor supply of low-income female heads of household. Ph. D. in Economics, Princeton University, 1974, 198 p.

Empirical study of effect of AFDC on the work effort of low-income female heads. Findings suggest that work effort is affected not only by the level of guaranteed income but also by the rate of reduction, the percentage by which the aid is reduced as income increases.

WORK ORIENTATIONS OF THE POOR--CANADA

Rowlatt, John Donald Foss. Welfare and the incentive to work: the Alberta case. Princeton University, 1971, 159 p., Ph. D. in Economics.

Describes the Alberta welfare system and the high welfare tax rates that discourage recipients from seeking work. To introduce work incentives, the effective tax rate must be reduced from the current 60-80% rate. A labor supply model was tested. Main conclusions were (a) the welfare tax rate applied to earned income is significantly less than the 100% rate legislated; (b) the response of welfare recipients to wage rate and fixed income changes can be predicted from static labor supply theory.

WORK TRANSPORTATION OF THE POOR

Notess, Charles Boris. Access to jobs and journeys to work from the black ghetto. Ph. D. in Sociology, State University of New York at Buffalo, 1971, 226 p.

Study describes how suburbanization of jobs reduced access to jobs to Buffalo's ghetto residents. The study then examined trends in public transportation as compared to private commuting. Duration of trip and destination were also examined for different age, sex and occupational groups.

WORKING WOMEN IN POVERTY

Sherman, Lucille Olive. Women in the labor force: relationships among occupational attachments, family statuses, and poverty. Ph. D. in Sociology, University of Georgia, 1973, 158 p.

Economic status of women in labor force.
2. Work orientations of the poor. 3. Working women. 4. Sociology of poverty.

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